

1 **Mathew Tyler**
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FILED

JAN 30 2025

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY _____
DEPUTY CLERK

Plaintiff, Pro per pro se

7 **Dated:** January 30, 2025

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 **MATHEW TYLER,**

11 ***Plaintiff,***

12 *v.*

2:25 CV 0404 DAD DMC (PS)

13 **118TH US CONGRESS,**

14 **US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, et al.,**

15 **US ATTORNEY'S OFFICE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, ET AL.,**

16 **BENJAMIN C. MIZER, ET SEQ., IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS PRINCIPAL DEPUTY**

17 **ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,**

18 **CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL,**

19 **SHIRLEY WEBER, in her official capacity as California Secretary OF STATE,**

20 **FIONA MA, in her official capacity as California State TREASURER,**

21 **JAMES GALLAGHER, IN OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS CA. ASSEMBLYMAN**

22 **WASHINGTON US ATTORNEY / DOJ,**

1 UTAH Lt. GOVERNOR,

2 UTAH ATTORNEY GENERAL,

3 NEW HAMPSHIRE DOJ,

4 RHODE ISLAND EEOC,

5 DOES 1-50

6

7 Defendants.

8

9 Case No.

10

**11 COMPLAINT FOR TREASON, VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS, AND OTHER
12 CRIMES**

13 JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

14 I. INTRODUCTION

15 1. Plaintiff, Mathew Tyler, is an indigent layperson, a U.S. citizen, resident of
16 California, and a 2016-2084 U.S. Presidential candidate. Mr. Tyler is a qualified
17 individual with a disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA")
18 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Mr. Tyler's disabilities substantially
19 limit major life activities.

1 Secretary of State, and others, who are sued in their official and individual
2 capacities as appropriate.

3 3. DOES 1-50 are other state and federal officials whose identities are currently

4 unknown to Plaintiff.

5 4. This action concerns Defendants' blatant disregard for the U.S. Constitution,

6 federal laws, and international treaties protecting the civil rights of individuals

7 with disabilities. Defendants' unlawful actions have deprived Mr. Tyler of his

8 fundamental rights, including the right to vote, the right to participate in the

9 electoral process, and the right to equal protection under the law.

10 5. Defendants' actions constitute treason, deprivation of rights under color of law,

11 conspiracy against rights, discrimination on the basis of disability, and numerous

12 other violations of federal and state laws.

13 6. Mr. Tyler seeks immediate declaratory and immediate, preliminary and

14 permanent injunctive relief, compensatory and punitive damages, attorneys'

15 fees, and other appropriate remedies to redress the grievous harm caused by

16 Defendants' unlawful conduct.

17 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28

19 U.S.C. § 1343.

20 2. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) as a substantial

21 part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.

22 **III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

1 1. In Barron v. Baltimore (1833) the Supreme Court held that the Bill of
2 Rights did not apply to state governments. In accordance with Article VI,
3 clause 2 of the US Constitution (the “Supremacy clause”), the Supreme
4 Court erred.

5 a) As the supreme law of the land, the US Constitution applies
6 everywhere in the United States of America unless explicitly
7 conferred otherwise by a Constitutional amendment; i.e., “...any
8 Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary
9 notwithstanding.”

10 i. Historical, practical, and Federalism arguments to the
11 contrary are as inconsequential as they are irrelevant, the
12 unequivocal language leaves no room for ambiguity about
13 the supremacy of the Constitution. Effectively nullifying
14 any state law or constitutional provision that conflicts with
15 valid federal law or the Constitution, ensuring the cohesion
16 of the federal system and the uniform application of
17 national policies across all states; and,

18 ii. The “Incorporation Doctrine” principle and “selective
19 incorporation approach” principle is “Fruit of the poisonous
20 tree”

21 (1)The use or continued use of these principles is not
22 only unconstitutional, it is tantamount to obstruction

of justice and deprivation of rights without being afforded due process.

- iii. Unless conferred restrictively¹, the entire US Constitution, including the “Unincorporated Rights” preempt and prevail regardless if ever “Incorporated”

b) As a matter of the letter of the law, in accordance with Article VI, clause 2 of the US Constitution, absent a Constitutional amendment to the contrary, the Supreme Court is prime facie without the authority to preside over the US Constitution as the US Constitution is peerless; being peerless makes the Supreme Court inferior to the US Constitution, pursuant to Article VI, clause 2, an inferior cannot exert authority over the supreme law of the land.

2. In light of the rampant government fraud and corruption, including the highest prosecutors of the land, the United States Department of Justice and US Attorney's, Plaintiff demands either the government prosecute on Plaintiff's behalf or demonstrate that never in the history of English law that a citizen has prosecuted crimes in the absence of the government or violate Plaintiff's equal protection rights without first affording Plaintiff of due process.

3. Defendants willingness to commit such egregious hate crimes against Plaintiff solely from Defendants prejudice/bias against people with a

¹ XVIII amendment to the US Constitution; i.e., medicinal and religious exceptions

1 disability signifies the Defendants willingness to interfere or tamper with
2 the election in any other means too.

3 4. The election and results being “Fruit of the Poisonous Tree,”² the United
4 States is currently without a legitimate US President, Vice President, or
5 Administration. Without a legitimate US President, the United States
6 cannot provide anyone with a Presidential pardon. The origin of the
7 current 47th US President originating from fraud & corruption, nothing
8 other than re-conducting the 2024 Presidential election to include Mr.
9 Tyler can ever be done to legitimize any of this.

10 5. **Continuing Violations Doctrine;** the plainly unconstitutionally, illegally,
11 and fraudulently tampered with 2024 election’s improper conduct to
12 exclude Mr. Tyler solely for Mr. Tyler having a disability and requesting a
13 reasonable accommodation constitutes a continuing violation of crimes
14 indicated herein. The continuing-violations doctrine allows Plaintiff to
15 challenge these ongoing violations. Plaintiff’s previous attempts to raise
16 awareness of these crimes were ignored by Defendants which is part of
17 this criminal / civil complaint.

18 6. **Manifest Injustice;** Continued enforcement of the unconstitutionally,
19 illegally, and fraudulently tampered 2024 election will result in manifest
20 injustice to Petitioner and other similarly situated parties.

21 **2. Discrimination and Denial of Ballot Access:**

2 2 In **In re Leslie Fay Cos.**, 168 B.R. 581 (S.D.N.Y. 1994), the court addressed disqualification due to fundamental procedural errors. The same principle applies here, as the State’s improper conduct undermines statutory requirements and affect the entire legitimacy of the United States.

- 1 a. In 2024, Mr. Tyler made a Section 504/ADA request for reasonable
- 2 accommodations to the Secretary of State for all 50 states. Mr. Tyler specifically
- 3 requested a medical exception to the requirement of collecting hundreds of
- 4 thousands of signatures from each state to obtain unaffiliated ballot access in the
- 5 2024 general election.
- 6 b. Despite Mr. Tyler's repeated requests and citations to superseding federal laws,
- 7 including the U.S. Constitution and the ADA, all 50 states refused to provide
- 8 reasonable accommodations and denied Mr. Tyler access to the ballot.
- 9 c. Defendants' actions constituted a clear violation of Mr. Tyler's civil rights and a
- 10 discriminatory denial of his right to participate in the electoral process.
- 11 d. Defendants violated the clear will of Congress, as Congress re-affirmed the
- 12 ADA with the "ADA Amendments Act of 2008" after the Supreme Court imposed
- 13 its political bias of disability discrimination through limiting the scope of the
- 14 ADA.

15 **Section 504 / ADA Accessibility/Request for Modifications**

16 **Authority**

- 17 1. Pursuant to Article 6, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution (herein the
18 "SUPREMACY CLAUSE"), in accordance with the 1st amendment to the
19 U.S. Constitution to petition the Government for a redress of grievances
20 via the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution as/if/when necessary; 18
21 U.S.C. § 3771, 42 U.S.C. § 12202, "*Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of*
22 *1973*," 29 U.S.C. § 794 (herein "Section 504"), the "Americans with

1 *Disabilities Act of 1990*,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (herein “ADA”); and
2 the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment sections 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5,
3 7.6, 7.7, 7.8; collectively herein “AUTHORITY”.

4 a) Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a
5 required “reasonable modification” is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v.*
6 *New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 -
7 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)

8 **2. Request**

9 a) Pursuant to the aforementioned AUTHORITY, as a U.S.
10 citizen and qualified individual with a disability³⁴, Mathew Tyler
11 (herein “Mr. Tyler” and “REQUESTOR”) hereby requests the fol-
12 lowing reasonable modifications in: policies, practices, and proce-
13 dures;

14 b) an exception to all and any policies, practices, or procedures
15 that might prevent in whole or in part this complaint from being in-
16 vestigated and acted upon fully in its entirety.

17 **3. Election Interference and Tampering:**

18 a. Defendants' refusal to accommodate Mr. Tyler's disability and their subsequent
19 denial of ballot access constituted intentional interference and tampering with the
20 2024 general election.

3 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2)

4 Afflicted with Central core disease and ADHD; major life activities affected by Central core disease:
performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning,
reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working

1 b. By excluding Mr. Tyler from the election solely due to his disability,
2 Defendants undermined the integrity of the electoral process and deprived Mr.
3 Tyler of his fundamental right to vote.

4 c. Defendants' actions furthered a discriminatory scheme to provide aid and
5 comfort to their preferred candidate(s), thereby committing treason against the
6 United States.

7 **4. Government Fraud and Corruption:**

8 a. Defendants' conduct demonstrates a pattern of government fraud and
9 corruption, including the misuse of public resources and the obstruction of justice.
10 b. Defendants' actions have undermined the rule of law and eroded public trust in
11 government institutions.

12 **5. Failure to Investigate and Prosecute:**

13 a. Despite Mr. Tyler's numerous complaints and requests for assistance, various
14 government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Justice and state and local
15 law enforcement, failed to investigate or prosecute Defendants' criminal acts.
16 b. These agencies' inaction further enabled Defendants' unlawful conduct and
17 perpetuated the deprivation of Mr. Tyler's civil rights.

18 **IV. CAUSES OF ACTION**

19 **A. Count I: Violation of the First Amendment (Freedom of Speech and Association)**

4 **B. Count II: Violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments (Due Process and**
5 **Equal Protection)**

9 C. Count III: Violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the
10 Rehabilitation Act

13 D. Count IV: Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights (18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, 42
14 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. § 1985)

17 E. Count V: Treason (Article III, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution; 18 U.S.C. §
18 2381)

19 1. Owing allegiance to the United States, Defendants have adhered to the enemies of
20 the United States, giving them aid and comfort, through the national intentional
21 interference and tampering with the 2024 U.S. Election to provide aid and comfort

1 to the 45th U.S. President and his supporters who led and committed an
2 insurrection against the United States on January 6, 2021.

3 **F. Additional Counts**

4 1. Mr. Tyler also brings claims for:

5 a. Interfering with federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A), (B),
6 (E))

7 b. Violating the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment

8 c. Negligence to prevent (42 U.S.C. § 1986)

9 d. Interference by administrative employee (18 U.S.C. § 595)

10 e. Failure to request funds (42 U.S.C. § 2000d-6(d))

11 f. Failure to promulgate and denial of benefits (29 U.S.C. § 794(a))

12 g. Failure to induce compliance (28 C.F.R. § 42.108(a))

13 h. Failure to investigate alleged violations (42 U.S.C. § 12188(b)(1)(A)(i))

14 i. Failure to coordinate compliance (28 C.F.R. § 35.190(a))

15 j. Failure to investigate Section 504 complaints (28 C.F.R. § 35.171(ii)(3)(i))

16 k. Failure to notify the public entity of the receipt and acceptance of the complaint
17 (28 C.F.R. § 35.171(c)(1))

18 l. Failure to investigate complaints (28 C.F.R. § 35.172(a))

19 m. Failure to attempt informal resolution (28 C.F.R. § 35.172(c))

- 1 n. Honest services fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1346)
- 2 o. Violation of federal anti-discrimination laws (42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d))
- 3 p. Hate crimes (18 U.S.C. § 249(a)(1)-(2))
- 4 q. Theft of public resource/property in the commission of a crime
- 5 r. Violent crime against property through extortion, mail fraud, wire fraud,
- 6 embezzlement, dealing in obscene matter, obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. §
- 7 1961(1))
- 8 s. Fraud scheme (18 U.S.C. § 1341)
- 9 t. Wire fraud, government computers used in the commission of crimes (18 U.S.C.
- 10 § 1343)
- 11 u. Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1503
- 12 v. Owing allegiance to the U.S., failure to disclose treason (18 U.S.C. § 2382)
- 13 w. Imposing eligibility criteria that screens out or tends to screen out an individual
- 14 with a disability (28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(3), (6), (8); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)
- 15 (i), (2)(A)(iii))
- 16 x. Refusing to make reasonable modifications (28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(vii),
- 17 (2), (7); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii))
- 18 y. Failing to demonstrate how honoring Mr. Tyler's Section 504/ADA request for
- 19 reasonable modifications would fundamentally alter anything (28 C.F.R. § 35.164)

20 **V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

1 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

2 1. Declare that Defendants' actions violate the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth
3 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the ADA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation
4 Act, and other applicable laws.

5 2. Declare the entire 2024 Presidential election proceedings, results, and any
6 resulting orders as "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" tainted by the widespread,
7 national election interference and tampering by state-level personnel in all 50
8 states.

9 3. Order the termination of, or refuse to grant or continue, federal financial
10 assistance to all 50 states pursuant to federal financial anti-discrimination
11 requirements.

12 4. In California, order the enforcement of California Government Code §§ 11135-
13 11139.

14 5. Issue a preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendants to provide
15 reasonable accommodations for Mr. Tyler's disabilities in all electoral processes:

16 a) Modify ballot access requirements to accommodate disabilities; and,
17 b) Implement policies ensuring equal access to election process; and,
18 c) Properly investigate and remedy civil rights violations; and,
19 d) Cease discriminatory practices.

20 6. Award compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

- 1 7. Award punitive damages against the individual defendants in their personal
- 2 capacities.
- 3 8. Award Mr. Tyler his costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §
- 4 1988.
- 5 9. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

6 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

7 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

8 **VI. CERTIFICATION AND CLOSING**

9 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by signing below, I certify to the best of my
10 knowledge, information, and belief that this complaint: (1) is not being presented for an
11 improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the
12 cost of litigation; (2) is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for
13 extending, modifying, or reversing existing law; (3) the factual contentions have
14 evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support
15 after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the
16 complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11.

17 I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address where case-related
18 papers may be served. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with
19 the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

20 **Dated:** January 26, 2025

21 **Respectfully submitted,**

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Mathew Tyler

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Plaintiff, Pro per pro se

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VERIFICATION

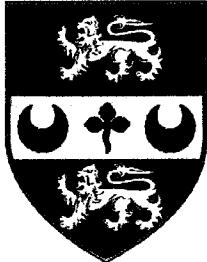
2 I, Mathew Tyler, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California
3 that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4

5 Executed on 1/30/2025, at Butte County, California.

6 

7

8  Mathew Tyler



11

12 **Attachments**

- 13 1. Exhibits A-F (State Communications)
14 2. Local Rule 131(b) Certificate of Interested Entities

15

16



Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Response to Your Request

LegalSupport <legalsupport@sos.ca.gov>

Fri, Jul 26, 2024 at 10:42 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Mr. Tyler,

We are in receipt of your January and July 2024 requests for reasonable accommodations and/or modifications for ballot access as an independent presidential candidate and to the signature requirements related to having a measure placed on the ballot, among other things. Both of your requests were forwarded to our Elections Division and legal staff for review.

The Secretary of State's office has no legal authority to unilaterally waive or otherwise set aside signature requirements related to the independent presidential candidacy process or for the ballot measure process.

You may be interested in the write-in candidacy process for presidential candidates. The write-in candidacy process does not require nominations signatures: <https://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/statewide-elections/2024-general/president-elector-write-in.pdf>.

Legal Affairs Office

California Secretary of State

T: 916-695-1242

E: legalsupport@sos.ca.gov

**SHIRLEY N. WEBER, Ph.D.**

CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE

www.sos.ca.gov

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Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Response to Your Request

Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Fri, Jul 26, 2024 at 10:20 PM

To: LegalSupport <legalsupport@sos.ca.gov>

Cc: contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov, accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov

Dr. Weber,

I am not interested in being a "write-in," I am interested in being allowed to participate in an election that my taxes help fund.

In addition to the my requests which California Secretary of State is in receipt of, under what authority are these signature requirements even permitted? U.S. Const. art. I, § 4, cl. 1 does not include setting criteria; times, places, and manner, not qualifications or criteria.

Doctor's note attached.

29 C.F.R. § 1630.2(j)(iii), "The **primary object** of attention in cases brought under the ADA should be **whether covered entities** have **complied with their obligations** and whether discrimination has occurred, **not** whether an individual's impairment substantially limits a major life activity. Accordingly, the threshold issue of whether an impairment "substantially limits" a major life activity should not demand extensive analysis." (emphasis added)

If I spoke a different language than what the material the state provides, would I be disqualified from participating or would the state be required to provide translated materials? Even if not required, would the state be so unChristian that it would be unwilling to help a person asking for help?

Can the state deny some citizens from using its roads or certains lanes of the road whilst allowing others to use it? No. Why not? Because it's all paid for with the public purse. Some people being able to utilize public resources whilst others are being denied, who haven't first been afforded due process, violates people's equal protection rights afforded by the 14th amendment to the US Constitution...

Why would I, a qualified individual with a disability, be excluded from participating solely from my legitimate medical inability to acquire the signatures? 42 U.S. Code § 12132; 42 U.S. Code § 12182(a); 42 U.S. Code § 12112(a)

What kind of people commit crimes (42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d)) against disabled people? Despite being required(2) to include me, you people are literally trying to exclude me. "Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by State action within the meaning of this subchapter if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of the State or political subdivision thereof." 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d)

"A public entity shall not rely on an adult accompanying an individual with a disability to interpret or facilitate communication..." 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(c)(2)

"Although [plaintiffs] were ultimately able to cast their vote with the fortuitous assistance of others, the purpose of the Rehabilitation Act is 'to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society'.... The right to vote should not be contingent on the happenstance that others are available to help." *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 506-7 (4th Cir. 2016)

The world will know your names; the perpetuity of the Internet.

Prohibition of discrimination when federal financial assistance is involved--

Prohibition of discrimination in any program or activity by recipients or applicants of Federal financial assistance pursuant to basically all federal policy; i.e., 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 42 U.S.C. § 12133; 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a-1; 42 U.S.C. § 2000a-2(a); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; 28 CFR § 42.503, 28 C.F.R. § 42.108

Cal. Gov't Code § 11136-11139 prohibits State of California monies being used for disability discrimination.

Disability discrimination, "Subject to the provisions of this subchapter, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity." 42 U.S.C. § 12132

"It shall be discriminatory to subject an individual or class of individuals on the basis of a disability or disabilities of such individual or class, directly, or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, to a denial of the opportunity of the individual or class to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity." 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i)

"the imposition or application of eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an individual with a disability or any class of individuals with disabilities from fully and equally enjoying any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, unless such criteria can be shown to be necessary for the provision of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations being offered;" 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(i)

"a failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations;" 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)

"a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden;" 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii)

Article VI, clause 2 of the US Constitution (the "Supremacy Clause") establishes that the US Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Followed by federal laws. Followed then by state laws. e.g. and i.e., although some states have legalized/decriminalized marijuana, marijuana is still federally illegal in those states and as such the federal government can choose to enforce the law in those states. A state can't pass a law that would exempt its residents from IRS/federal taxes because the state lacks the authority to supersede federal law. If a person, like a bureaucrat and their family are put on the federal do not fly list, the state can do nothing about that. In accordance with the US Constitution, in case of conflict, federal law supersedes state law thus the SOS would not be violating state law as state law is precluded.

"...compelled to follow the directive from the state, but the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution requires a different order of priority. A **discriminatory state law is not a defense** to liability under federal law; **it is a source of liability under federal law.** *Williams v. General Foods Corp.*, 492 F.2d 399, 404 (7th Cir. 1974)"; (*emphasis added*) *Quinones v. City of Evanston*, 58 F.3d 275, 277 (7th Cir. 1995)

"A public entity shall administer services, programs, and activities in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of qualified individuals with disabilities.", 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(d)

"Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, this part **applies to all services, programs, and activities provided or made available by public entities.**" 28 C.F.R. § 35.102(a)

"Under Title II of the ADA, **no qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.** 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a). This means that the County must give

individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from any service provided to others. 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1). These legal requirements include providing equal access to the County's website and the public content posted there." ([letter_of_findings-upton_county_tx_election_website_accessibility_1.pdf](#))

"The ADA is meant to ensure that people with disabilities can fully participate in all aspects of civic life. Under Title II, all state/local governments must follow the ADA regardless of their size." via <https://www.ada.gov/topics/title-ii/> (An official Department of Justice .gov website)

"The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal civil rights law that provides protections to people with disabilities to **ensure that they are treated equally in all aspects of life**. **Title II of the ADA requires state and local governments ("public entities") to ensure that people with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to vote.** ***The ADA's provisions apply to all aspects of voting,***" <https://www.ada.gov/resources/polling-places-checklist/>

Again for any Dunning-Kruger effect imbeciles and/or ignoramuses alike,

...all aspects of voting.

"The primary purpose of the ADA Amendments Act is to ***make it easier*** for people with **disabilities** to obtain **protection** under the ADA. Consistent with the ADA Amendments Act's purpose of reinstating a broad scope of protection under the ADA, the definition of "disability" in this part shall be **construed broadly in favor of expansive coverage to the maximum extent permitted by the terms of the ADA**. The primary object of attention in cases brought under the ADA should be ***whether entities covered under the ADA*** have complied with ***their obligations and whether discrimination has occurred***, not whether the individual meets the definition of "disability." The question of whether an individual meets the definition of "disability" under this part should not demand extensive analysis." 28 C.F.R. § 35.101(b)

No state immunity; "A **State** shall **not** be **immune** under the **eleventh amendment** to the Constitution of the United States ... in **Federal** or State court ... **violation** of this chapter. In any action against a State for a violation of the requirements of this chapter, remedies (including remedies both at law and in equity) are available for such a violation to the same extent as such remedies are available for such a violation in an action against any public or private entity other than a State." (emphasis added) 42 U.S. Code § 12202

It is also worth pointing out that I am not the one poised to be **criminally charged** with disability discrimination supported by state action, deprivation of civil rights, deprivation of federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A), (B), (E)), **you and your colleagues are**; 42 U.S. Code § 12202, 42 U.S.C. § 1986, 18 U.S.C. § 595, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 18 U.S.C. § 241, 18 U.S.C. § 242,

Herschaft v. New York Bd. of Elections, No. 00 CV 2748 (CBA), 2001 WL 940923, at *6 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 13, 2001), aff'd sub nom. *Herschaft v. NY Bd. of Elections*, 37 F. App'x 17 (2d Cir. 2002) is not applicable. Not only does it not deal with an ADA request for reasonable accommodations, it predates the "ADA Amendments Act of 2008" which Congress enacted to restore and strengthen the ADA from court decisions weakening it; i.e., https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ADA_Amendments_Act_of_2008#Reasons_for_enactment

Preemption / preclusion of conflicting state laws--

Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification" is established by the "Supremacy Clause" (Article 6, clause 2 of the US Constitution) and is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013).

"The "natural effect" of Title II's "reasonable modification" requirement, *Crosby*, 530 U.S. at 373, in light of the foregoing observations, requires preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification." Congress clearly meant Title II to sweep broadly. If all state laws were insulated from Title II's reasonable modification requirement solely because they were state laws, "state law [would serve as] an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress" in enacting Title II. *Marsh*, 499 F.3d at 177. Far from "provid[ing] a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities," 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1), the ADA would be powerless to work any reasonable modification in any

requirement imposed by state law, no matter how trivial the requirement and no matter how minimal the costs of doing so. We conclude that the ADA's reasonable modification requirement contemplates modification to state laws, thereby permitting preemption of inconsistent state laws, when necessary to effectuate Title II's reasonable modification provision.^[8] (*Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013])

...the ADA preempts inconsistent state law when appropriate and necessary to effectuate a reasonable accommodation under Title II is also consistent with decisions from our sister Circuits. See, e.g., *Barber v. Colorado Dep't of Revenue*, 562 F.3d 1222, 1232-33 (10th Cir. 2009) (ultimately concluding that there was no conflict between state law and the ADA in the case before it, but observing that the court "in no way affirm[ed] the district court's conclusion that '[a]n accommodation that would have required defendants to willfully ignore or violate the law is per se not reasonable.'") (citation omitted)); *Quinones v. City of Evanston, Ill.*, 58 F.3d 275, 277 (7th Cir. 1995) ("[The defendant] believes that it is compelled to follow the directive from the state, but the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution requires a different order of priority. A discriminatory state law is not a defense to liability under federal law; it is a source of liability under federal law." (emphasis in original)); *Williams v. Gen. Foods Corp.*, 492 F.2d 399, 404 (7th Cir. 1974) (similar). As the Ninth Circuit explained:

The court's obligation under the ADA . . . is to ensure that the decision reached by the state authority is appropriate under the law and in light of proposed alternatives. Otherwise, any state could adopt requirements imposing unreasonable obstacles to the disabled, and when haled into court could evade the antidiscrimination mandate of the ADA merely by explaining that the state authority considered possible modifications and rejected them...

The NYSLRS argues that "Title II . . . requires reasonable modification only of 'rules, policies, or practices' — not state statutes," NYSLRS Br. 19, and seeks to distinguish *Crowder*, which contemplated the modification of a mandatory Hawaii State administrative regulation rather than a state statute, see *Crowder*, 81 F.3d at 1481-85, on this ground, NYSLRS Br. 21 n.6. But as a general rule, duly promulgated state regulations have the force of law for these purposes as do statutes. See, e.g., *State v. Kotis*, 91 Hawai'i 319, 331, 984 P.2d 78, 90 (1999) (Under Hawaii law, "[a]dministrative rules, like statutes, have the force and effect of law."); *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Rivera*, 12 N.Y.3d 602, 608, 911 N.E.2d 817, 820, 883 N.Y.S.2d 755, 758 (2009) (under New York law, "[a] duly promulgated regulation . . . has the force of law." (internal quotation marks omitted)). From the standpoint of the ADA's preemptive force, we can discern no reason to distinguish between the preemption of state statutes and state regulations. Cf. *Crosby*, 530 U.S. at 372 n.6 (noting that "a variety of state laws and regulations may conflict with a federal statute" and be preempted). And for the reasons discussed above, we do not read the ADA to prohibit reasonable modifications to state statutes when appropriate. (*Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013])

Qualification standards and selection criteria that screen out people based on their disabilities that are not job-related or consistent with business necessity violate the ADA (*complaint_-_united_states_v_alabama_department_of_transportation.pdf*)

"...to avoid discrimination, a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, procedures, or practices when necessary to avoid disability discrimination, unless it can show that the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity." (*statement_of_interest-in_re_georgia_sb_202.pdf*)

Constitutionally--

The state does not even have the authority to require criteria for federal level jobs; the entire notion is probably the most absurdly preposterous, delusional lunacy ideas devoid of reality I have heard in my entire life.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 4, cl. 1 does not include setting criteria; times, places, and manner, not qualifications or criteria.

If states lack the power to impose criteria for the House and the Senate⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾, why would states have the power to impose criteria for the highest job of the land? In accordance with the supreme law of the land, specifically the "Supremacy Clause" (Article 6, clause 2 of the US Constitution), the state would have to be above the US Constitution to supersede the Constitutional requirements as established by Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution. Which would also contradict the Founding fathers original intention. Absent a US Constitutional amendment establishing otherwise, the power for states to

"...until the late 1800's, all ballots cast in this country were write-in ballots. The system of state-prepared ballots, also known as the Australian ballot system, was introduced in this country in 1888. See L.E. Friedman, *The Australian Ballot: The Story of an American Reform* ix (1968). Prior to this, voters prepared their own ballots or used preprinted tickets offered by political parties. Since there were no state-imposed restrictions on whose name could appear on a ballot, individuals could always vote for the candidates of their choice." *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 446 (1992)

A state's presidential eligibility requirements (e.g., requiring candidates to get X amount of signatures of eligible voters from that state, PER state) are plainly unconstitutional, an illegal and illegitimate government overreach. Violating the tenth amendment to the US Constitution, by the state attempting to defraud or thievishly conniving "the people" of the right to establish qualifications for the Presidency as explicitly conferred to the US Constitution pursuant to Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution, as an original intention of forethought by our founding fathers, not an afterthought implemented by Congress amending the US Constitution. Violating my due process and equal protection rights. In accordance with the "Supremacy Clause" (Article 6, clause 2 of the US Constitution), the US Constitution is the supreme law of the land, superseding/preempting conflicting state laws, in this case inferior subordinate state laws conflict with all Presidency eligibility requirements as vested in the supreme law of the land; i.e., it is established, "Qualifications for the Presidency," not "Qualifications for the Presidency and inferior subordinate state requirements" Promulgated by *Trump v. Anderson*, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024), "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office," establishes: (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate. Constituting violations of: 18 U.S.C. § 595, 18 U.S.C. § 241, 18 U.S.C. § 242, and of Article 1, section 1 to the US Constitution; "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

In accordance with Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution, as a legitimate 2024-2084 US Presidential candidate; in your opinion and something I'm wondering is, with a reasonable accommodation amendment stripping any applicable statute of limitation protections or maybe just blatantly violating it, if found guilty, should those, especially in government that violate the US Constitution be hanged for high treason or "renditioned" to the latest unknown/unnamed gitmo? ●

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084. ●

- (1) *United States v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966) aka "'Mississippi Burning' Trial."
- (2) 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a), (d); 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(B), (2)(A)(iii); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d
(2b) California law wise, Cal. Gov't Code § 11135
- (3) *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486, 550 (1969) (invalidating House's decision not to seat a Member accused of misuse of funds) ("[I]n judging the qualifications of its members Congress is limited to the standing qualifications prescribed in the Constitution.")
- (4) *Exon v. Tiemann*, 279 F. Supp. 609, 613 (D. Neb. 1968) ("There being no such requirement in the Constitution itself, a state cannot require that a Representative live in the District from which he was nominated."); *State ex rel. Chavez v. Evans*, 446 P.2d 445, 448 (N.M. 1968) ("[The New Mexico statute,] by requiring that each candidate for representative in Congress be a resident of and a qualified elector of the district in which he seeks office, adds additional qualifications to becoming a candidate for that office.... [W]e must hold the provisions of the Federal Constitution prevail and that this statute unconstitutionally adds additional qualifications."); *Hellman v. Collier*, 141 A.2d 908, 912 (Md. 1958) (same); cf. *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779 (1995) (state may not impose term limits on its congressional delegation)
- (5) *Cook v. Gralike*, 531 U.S. 510 (2001), was a United States Supreme Court case in which the Court held that an attempt by the state of Missouri to influence Congressional elections in favor of candidates who supported term limits was unconstitutional. The Court held that the powers delegated to the states by the Elections Clause related only to the power over the procedural mechanisms of elections. Because

this amendment sought to influence the outcome of elections, it exceeded state powers over national elections.

[Redacted text redacted]

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7552K

Feather River Health Center
5125 Skyway
Paradise, CA 95969
Phone: 530.872.2000

PHYSICIAN'S EXCUSE

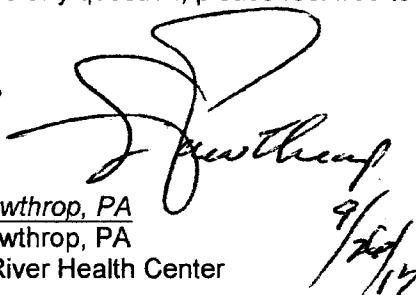
9/26/2013

To Butte County Superior Court:

This is to certify that Mathew L Tyler is under my professional care. In order to avoid any aggravation or injury to his condition, I recommend that he be excused from Jury service indefinitely. He has a congenital condition which renders the patient with muscle weakness (congenital myopathy) and he is permanently disabled since childhood. His condition will not improve and he requires frequent reclining, making sitting / standing difficult if needed for longer periods of time.

If you have any question, please feel free to contact me at the above referenced number.

Sincerely,


Steve Gawthrop, PA
Steve Gawthrop, PA
Feather River Health Center

9/26/13

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

Mathew Tyler
222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

January 28, 2024

Re: ADA Request for reasonable accommodations
US Presidential candidate FEC# P60005600

Secretary of State
1500 11th St., Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: Secretary of State

Dear Secretary of State

ADA Request for reasonable accommodations

Independent presidential candidate, Petition for ballot inclusion

1. AUTHORITY

- a) Pursuant to Article 6, Clause 2 to the US Constitution (herein the “SUPREMACY CLAUSE”), in accordance with the 1st amendment to the US Constitution to petition the Government for a redress of grievances via the 14th amendment to the US Constitution as/if/ when necessary; 18 U.S.C. § 3771, 42 U.S.C. § 12202, California: CON Article 1 § 3(a), California: CON Article 1 et seq., California: CIV § 51, “*Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973*,” 29 U.S.C. § 794 (herein “Section 504”), and the “*Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (herein “ADA”); collectively herein “AUTHORITY.”

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

2. ADA REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

- a) Pursuant to the aforementioned AUTHORITY, as a disabled US citizen, Mathew L. Tyler (herein “Mr. Tyler” and “REQUESTOR”) hereby requests the following reasonable accommodations in: policies, practices, and procedures;
 - (1) that an exception be made for any and all physical requirements for ballot access in the 2024 general election as an independent presidential candidate. Physical requirements including without limitation to: collecting, providing, and submitting signatures, and any other requirements imposed by the State (“REQUESTEE”) for ballot access in the 2024 general election.
 - (2) Or pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq. that the State show cause how honoring Mr. Tyler’s Section 504 and/or ADA request for reasonable accommodations “*...would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations.*”
 - i. 18 U.S.C. § 241; 18 U.S.C. § 242

3. FEES

- a) In accordance with the SUPREMACY CLAUSE, pursuant to the Equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, I hereby request a waiver to any and all fees that political party nominated candidates do not have to pay.

4. QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

- a) I affirm that I am:
 - (1) at least 35 years old; and,
 - (2) a natural-born U.S. citizen; and,
 - (3) a U.S. resident for at least 14 years; and,
 - (4) in compliance with the U.S. Constitution; and,
 - (5) eligible with Section 3 of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution

5. CANDIDATE INFORMATION

- a) Full legal name: Mathew Lee Tyler
- b) Name as it will appear on the write-in list: Mathew Tyler
- c) Mailing Address:

222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

- d) Telephone: +1-262-757-8802
- e) Email: hi@tylerpresident.com
- f) Website: <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

6. RUNNING-MATE

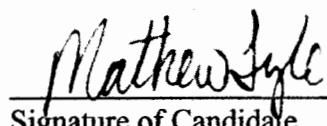
- a)
U.S. Congresswoman Lauren Boebert
1713 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

APPLICANT'S AFFIRMATION

I hereby intend to run for the office stated above and solemnly affirm that I meet all qualifications for the office prescribed by law. I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the U.S. that the aforementioned is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746).





Signature of Candidate

02/07/2024
Executed on (date)



Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I)
M.L.T.

TylerPresident.com, "Strength and honor"

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything."
– Albert Einstein

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

Mathew Tyler
222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

July 10, 2024

Secretary of State
1500 11th St., Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: ADA Request for reasonable modifications
US Presidential candidate FEC# P60005600

Attention: **LEGAL**
ADA Coordinator

Dear ADA Coordinator,

ADA Title I and Title II / Section 504 Accessibility/Request for Modifications

Unaffiliated independent presidential candidate, Petition for ballot inclusion

1. AUTHORITY

- a) Pursuant to Article 6, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution (herein the “SUPREMACY CLAUSE”), in accordance with the 1st amendment to the U.S. Constitution to petition the Government for a redress of grievances via the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution as/if/when necessary; 18 U.S.C. § 3771, 42 U.S.C. § 12202, “*Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973*,” 29 U.S.C. § 794 (herein “Section 504”), the “*Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (herein “ADA”); California CON Article 1 § 3(a), California CIV § 51, and the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment sections 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8; collectively herein “AUTHORITY.”

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

- b) Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification" is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)
 - (1) 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-7

2. REQUEST FOR REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS

- a) Pursuant to the aforementioned AUTHORITY, as a U.S. citizen and qualified individual with a disability¹ (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]), Mathew L. Tyler (herein "Mr. Tyler" and "REQUESTOR") hereby requests the following reasonable modifications in: policies, practices, and procedures;
 - (1) that an exception be made for any and all physical requirements for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate in the 2024 general election. Physical requirements including without limitation to: collecting, providing, and submitting signatures²³⁴⁵⁶, and any other requirements⁷⁸ imposed by the State (herein "REQUESTEE") for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate in the 2024 general election; and,
 - (2) that an exception be made for any and all time related requirements for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate in the 2024 general election; and,
 - (3) that an exception be made for any and all physical requirements for having a measure added to the ballot. Physical requirements including without limitation to: collecting, providing, and submitting signatures, and any other requirements imposed by REQUESTEE; and,
 - i. Ballot measure is the preclusion / removal / elimination / repeal of the collection and submission of signatures required for candidates and ballot measures alike.
 - ii. Please let me know if there are any other requirements aside from the now precluded signature requirement to have a ballot measure appear on the ballot.
 - (4) that the State provide written confirmation under penalty of perjury that Mr. Tyler's ADA request will be honored and that Mr. Tyler will appear on the 2024 general election ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate.

1 Afflicted with Central core disease and ADHD; major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working

2 52 U.S.C. § 10501(b)(4)

3 52 U.S.C. § 10502(a), (b)

4 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B)

5 42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(6)

6 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(D)

7 [Arbitrary and capricious] candidate requirements are not in line with founding, quintessential principles of America, historical traditions, or the rights enshrined by the U.S. Constitution; "[t]he very enumeration of the right takes out of the hands of government—even the Third Branch of Government—the power to decide on a case-by-case basis whether the right is really worth insisting upon." *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1

8 "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office," *Trump v. Anderson*, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024)

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

3. NOTICE

- a) The state is required to operate in the most integrated setting for the individual; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a), (d); 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(B), (2)(A)(iii); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; and,
- b) The state cannot impose eligibility criteria that screens out or tends to screen out an individual with a disability; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(3), (6), (8); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A) (i), (2)(A)(iii); and,
- c) The state is required to make reasonable modifications; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(iii), (iv)-(vii), (2), (7); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii); and,
 - (1) The lawful way for a head of department with budget decisions to deny an ADA request are stipulated in 28 C.F.R. § 35.164; and,
 - i. The state must "...*demonstrate*....," ***not purport***. And, "...must be made by the head of the public entity or his or her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this subpart would result in such an alteration or such burdens, a public entity shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity."
 - ii. It is important to note that even if the state is able to demonstrate that honoring my request would cause an undue burden or fundamentally alter anything, the state is still required to provide inclusive access (28 CFR § 35.130(d), (g)) to the services to me, a qualified individual with a disability (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]) which will be on the state to determine eligibility requirements that do not discriminate against me. The state is required to provide reasonable accommodations (28 C.F.R. § 35.130[d]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.149; 28 C.F.R. § 35.160[b], [c]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130[b][1]-[3], [6]-[8]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][1][A][i]-[iii], [B]-[E]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][i]-[iii])) unless the state can demonstrate and providing reasonable accommodations would cause undue hardship to the state or that honoring them would fundamentally alter the nature of the services (42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][ii], [iii]).
 - iii. "undue hardship" means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the factors set forth in subparagraph (B)." 42 U.S.C. § 12111(10)(A)
 - d) If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not satisfy the aforementioned demonstration requirement, how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

accommodations, you and the State^{9₁₀¹¹ will be discriminating against me for my disability^{12₁₃} in my participation and enjoyment of **federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245)** which will also **violate my civil rights (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242)**¹⁴}

- (1) 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) Interfering with my ability to qualify or campaign as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,
- (2) 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) Interfering with my participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,
- (3) 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) Interfering with my participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

4. FEES (if applicable)

- a) In accordance with the SUPREMACY CLAUSE, pursuant to the Equal protection clause¹⁵ of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, I hereby request a waiver to any and all fees¹⁶ that political party nominated candidates do not have to pay. Pursuant to the 24th amendment¹⁷ to the U.S. Constitution, I request a waiver to any and all fees regardless of who has to pay them.

5. SEPARABILITY

- a) If any provision herein is judicially determined to be invalid, the remainder shall not be affected by such determination

6. ELIGIBILITY / CRITERIONS FOR OFFICE

- a) I affirm that I am:
 - (1) a registered voter in California; and,
 - (2) at least 35 years old; and,
 - (3) a natural-born U.S. citizen; and,
 - (4) a U.S. resident for at least 14 years; and,
 - (5) in compliance with the U.S. Constitution; and,
 - (6) eligible with Section 3 of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and,
 - (7) indigent

9 42 U.S.C. § 1983

10 42 U.S.C. § 1986

11 42 U.S.C. § 1987

12 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d)

13 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)

14 *United States v. Price*, 383 U.S. 787 (1966)

15 *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23 (1968)

16 52 U.S.C. § 10306(b)

17 *Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663 (1966)

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

7. CANDIDATE INFORMATION

- a) Full legal name: Mathew Lee Tyler
- b) Name as it should appear on the ballot: Mathew Tyler
- c) Mailing Address:

222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

- d) Telephone: +1-262-757-8802
- e) Email: hi@tylerpresident.com
- f) Website: <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

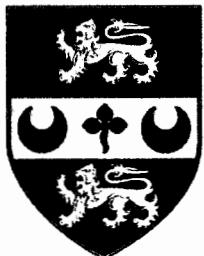
8. RUNNING-MATE

- a) U.S. Congresswoman Lauren Boebert
1713 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

APPLICANT'S AFFIRMATION

I hereby intend to run for the office stated above and solemnly affirm that I meet all qualifications for the office prescribed by law. I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the aforementioned is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746).



Mathew Tyler
Signature of Candidate

July 10, 2024
Executed on (date)



Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I)
M.L.T.

TylerPresident.com, "Strength and honor"

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything."
– Albert Einstein



Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Response to Your Request

Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Wed, Jul 31, 2024 at 8:30 AM

To: Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Cc: LegalSupport <legalsupport@sos.ca.gov>, contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov, accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov

Dr. Weber,

As I hope you people are trying to include me rather than trying exclude me as required by federal and California anti-disability discriminations laws, I trust that you people have had sufficient time to confirm that I am correct:

1. that the State of California is acting unconstitutionally and as such unlawfully by attempting to impose eligibility criteria that conflicts with the US Constitution; and,
2. Even if the State of California has the ability to impose criteria, that my Section 504 / ADA Title I and Title II request for reasonable accommodations supersede the discriminatory criteria;
 1. required to operate in the most integrated setting for the individual; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a), (d); 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(B), (2)(A)(iii); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; and,
 2. California Government Code § 11136-11139; and,
 3. prohibited from eligibility criteria that screens out or tends to screen out an individual with a disability; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(3), (6), (8); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i), (2)(A)(iii); and,
 4. required to make reasonable modifications; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(iii), (iv)-(vii), (2), (7); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii); and,
 5. Interfering with my ability to qualify and campaign as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A); and,
 6. Interfering with my participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B); and,
 7. Interfering with my participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E); and,
 8. Violating at least one international law, the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment; specifically sections: 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8
3. The State of California acting unconstitutionally and as such unlawfully, and/or being required by superseding federal law to make reasonable accommodations, there is no need for the California Secretary of State to "...unilaterally waive or otherwise set aside signature requirements..." as they are precluded pursuant to the US Constitution and superseding federal law, which is affirmed in the State of California with California's anti-discrimination laws such as the California Unruh Civil Rights Act.

I look forward to a timely confirmation that I will be included on the 2024 general election ballot.

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084. ●

[Gmail (trial edition)]



Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

ATTN: ADA Coordinator

Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]
To: AskFiona@treasurer.ca.gov

Tue, Jul 23, 2024 at 11:11 AM

Cc: contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov, accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov, Christian.Daly@treasurer.ca.gov, Kathryn.Asprey@treasurer.ca.gov, recordsrequests@treasurer.ca.gov

California State Treasurer,

Attached you will find notification of violations of Cal. Gov't Code § 11135 provisions. I look forward to hearing back from you in a timely manner unlike other government employees.

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084. ●

[Gmail has been redacted]

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I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

Mathew Tyler
222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

July 23, 2024

Attn: **LEGAL**
State Treasurer's Office
901 P street, Room 110
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-2995
AskFiona@treasurer.ca.gov
recordsrequests@treasurer.ca.gov

Re: Notice of violations of California Government Code Section 11135

Attention: **LEGAL**
California State Treasurer

Dear California State Treasurer,

NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS OF CAL. GOV'T CODE § 11135 PROVISIONS

1. STATEMENT OF FACTS

- a) My name is Mathew Tyler. I am compiling a list of government employees that are engaging in disability discrimination, human rights violations, and deprivation of voting rights to report to both houses of Congress before criminally referring the matter to the FBI, Department of Justice, and although lacking jurisdiction, the International Criminal Court and the United Nations.
- b) In accordance with Cal. Gov't Code § 11136, I, Mathew Tyler am hereby notifying California State Treasurer of violations of the provisions set forth in Cal. Gov't Code § 11135 by California Secretary of State.

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

- c) As a qualified individual with a disability (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]), I have made two different Section 504 / ADA requests for reasonable accommodations to California Secretary of State.
 - (1) Initial request was sent via USPS in February 2024
 - (2) Having heard nothing about my initial request, a subsequent request which has been broadened to be a Section 504 / ADA Title I and Title II request for reasonable accommodations was emailed as a pdf attachment to: sos.hr@sos.ca.gov and healthandsafety@sos.ca.gov on July 10th, 2024.
- d) Despite Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 mandating "...effective communication...", having heard nothing from California Secretary of State about any of my requests for reasonable accommodations, in accordance with Cal. Gov't Code § 11136, I am hereby requesting the California State Treasurer "...cause to be instituted a hearing conducted pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of this part to determine whether a violation has occurred." With the intention of curtailing state funding pursuant to Cal. Gov't Code § 11137, 11138, 11139.
- e) Not counting: international, federal, or constitutional violations; California Secretary of State has violated a minimum of:
 - (1) Cal. Gov't Code § 11135(a)— Solely from my being a qualified individual with a disability (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]), I am unlawfully being denied full and equal access. I am unlawfully being subjected to discrimination under a program and activity that is conducted, operated, and administered by the State of California through California Secretary of State, the 2024 general election as a US Presidential candidate and as someone interested in introducing a measure for the ballot; and,
 - (2) Cal. Gov't Code § 11135(b)— failure of California Secretary of State to implement stronger state protections and prohibitions or even the [minimum] federal protections and prohibitions; and,
 - (3) Cal. Gov't Code § 11135(d)(2)— failure of California Secretary of State to comply with the accessibility requirements of Section 508 of the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. Sec. 794d), and regulations implementing that act as set forth in Part 1194 of Title 36 of the Federal Code of Regulations; and,

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

- (4) Cal. Gov't Code § 11135(d)(3)— failure of California Secretary of State to: respond to, and resolve any complaint regarding accessibility of its products or services that is brought to the attention of the entity, twice.
- f) Governors of the State of California have never complied with the requirements set forth in Cal. Civil Code § 54.5; violating: Cal. Gov't Code § 11135(a), (b), (d) (2), and (d)(3). In accordance with Cal. Gov't Code § 11137, curtail state funding to Governor of California. Cal. Gov't Code § 11138, 11139.
- g) Having reported California Secretary of State's human rights violations, disability discrimination, and violation of federally protected activities to Butte County District Attorney on Jul 11, 2024, 1:48 PM via DA@buttecounty.net and ADAAccessibility@buttecounty.net, and having not heard back any communications from Butte County District Attorney or the DA's Office, in accordance with Cal. Gov't Code § 11137, curtail state funding to Butte County District Attorney's Office. Cal. Gov't Code § 11138, 11139.

I also ask that you share your findings with the heads of the federal government that provide federal financial assistance, directly or indirectly to the State of California so as to effectuate the will of Congress by terminating and denying federal financial assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12132 -> 42 U.S.C. § 12133 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a) (2) -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1 and 29 U.S.C. § 794

Prohibition of discrimination in any program or activity by recipients or applicants of Federal financial assistance pursuant to basically all federal policy; i.e., 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 42 U.S.C. § 12133; 42 U.S. Code § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S. Code § 2000a-1; 42 U.S. Code § 2000a-2(a); 42 U.S. Code § 2000d; 28 CFR § 42.503, 28 C.F.R. § 42.108

Disability discrimination

"Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by State action within the meaning of this subchapter if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under color of any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political subdivision thereof; or (3) is required by action of the State or political subdivision thereof." 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d)

"Subject to the provisions of this subchapter, no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity." 42 U.S.C. § 12132

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

"It shall be discriminatory to subject an individual or class of individuals on the basis of a disability or disabilities of such individual or class, directly, or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, to a denial of the opportunity of the individual or class to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity." 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i)

"the imposition or application of eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an individual with a disability or any class of individuals with disabilities from fully and equally enjoying any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, unless such criteria can be shown to be necessary for the provision of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations being offered;" 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(i)

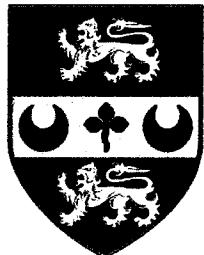
"a failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations;" 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)

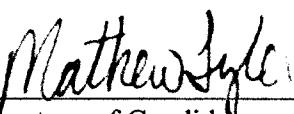
"a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can **demonstrate** that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden;" 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii)

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

AFFIRMATION

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the aforementioned is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746).




Signature of Candidate

July 23, 2024
Executed on (date)



Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I)
M.L.T.

TylerPresident.com, "Strength and honor"

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything."
— Albert Einstein

Enclosures:

- (1) Section 504 / ADA Title II / Unruh Civil Rights Act request for reasonable accommodations
- (1) Section 504 / ADA Title I and Title II / Unruh Civil Rights Act request for reasonable accommodations
- (1) Disability discrimination, Request for enforcement of anti-discrimination laws

cc:

Civil Rights Department (CRD)
contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov
accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov
Attorney General of California
Editor, various news outlets
Christian.Daly@treasurer.ca.gov
Kathryn.Asprey@treasurer.ca.gov

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

Mathew Tyler
222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

January 28, 2024

Re: ADA Request for reasonable accommodations
US Presidential candidate FEC# P60005600

Secretary of State
1500 11th St., Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Attention: Secretary of State

Dear Secretary of State

ADA Request for reasonable accommodations

Independent presidential candidate, Petition for ballot inclusion

1. AUTHORITY

- a) Pursuant to Article 6, Clause 2 to the US Constitution (herein the “SUPREMACY CLAUSE”), in accordance with the 1st amendment to the US Constitution to petition the Government for a redress of grievances via the 14th amendment to the US Constitution as/if/ when necessary; 18 U.S.C. § 3771, 42 U.S.C. § 12202, California: CON Article 1 § 3(a), California: CON Article 1 et seq., California: CIV § 51, “*Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973*,” 29 U.S.C. § 794 (herein “Section 504”), and the “*Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (herein “ADA”); collectively herein “AUTHORITY.”

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

2. ADA REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

- a) Pursuant to the aforementioned AUTHORITY, as a disabled US citizen, Mathew L. Tyler (herein “Mr. Tyler” and “REQUESTOR”) hereby requests the following reasonable accommodations in: policies, practices, and procedures;
 - (1) that an exception be made for any and all physical requirements for ballot access in the 2024 general election as an independent presidential candidate. Physical requirements including without limitation to: collecting, providing, and submitting signatures, and any other requirements imposed by the State (“REQUESTEE”) for ballot access in the 2024 general election.
 - (2) Or pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq. that the State show cause how honoring Mr. Tyler’s Section 504 and/or ADA request for reasonable accommodations “...would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations.”
 - i. 18 U.S.C. § 241; 18 U.S.C. § 242

3. FEES

- a) In accordance with the SUPREMACY CLAUSE, pursuant to the Equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, I hereby request a waiver to any and all fees that political party nominated candidates do not have to pay.

4. QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

- a) I affirm that I am:
 - (1) at least 35 years old; and,
 - (2) a natural-born U.S. citizen; and,
 - (3) a U.S. resident for at least 14 years; and,
 - (4) in compliance with the U.S. Constitution; and,
 - (5) eligible with Section 3 of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution

5. CANDIDATE INFORMATION

- a) Full legal name: Mathew Lee Tyler
- b) Name as it will appear on the write-in list: Mathew Tyler
- c) Mailing Address:

222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

- d) Telephone: +1-262-757-8802
- e) Email: hi@tylerpresident.com
- f) Website: <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

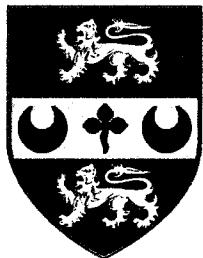
6. RUNNING-MATE

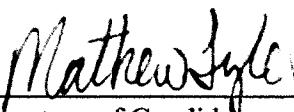
- a)
U.S. Congresswoman Lauren Boebert
1713 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the USA that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

APPLICANT'S AFFIRMATION

I hereby intend to run for the office stated above and solemnly affirm that I meet all qualifications for the office prescribed by law. I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the U.S. that the aforementioned is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and abilities. (28 U.S.C. §1746).





Signature of Candidate

02/07/2024
Executed on (date)



Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I)
M.L.T.

TylerPresident.com, "Strength and honor"

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything."
– Albert Einstein

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

Mathew Tyler
222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

July 10, 2024

Secretary of State
1500 11th St., Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: ADA Request for reasonable modifications
US Presidential candidate FEC# P60005600

Attention: **LEGAL**
ADA Coordinator

Dear ADA Coordinator,

ADA Title I and Title II / Section 504 Accessibility/Request for Modifications

Unaffiliated independent presidential candidate, Petition for ballot inclusion

1. AUTHORITY

- a) Pursuant to Article 6, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution (herein the “SUPREMACY CLAUSE”), in accordance with the 1st amendment to the U.S. Constitution to petition the Government for a redress of grievances via the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution as/if/when necessary; 18 U.S.C. § 3771, 42 U.S.C. § 12202, “*Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973*,” 29 U.S.C. § 794 (herein “Section 504”), the “*Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990*,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (herein “ADA”); California CON Article 1 § 3(a), California CIV § 51, and the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment sections 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8; collectively herein “AUTHORITY.”

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

- b) Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification" is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)
 - (1) 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-7

2. REQUEST FOR REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS

- a) Pursuant to the aforementioned AUTHORITY, as a U.S. citizen and qualified individual with a disability¹ (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]), Mathew L. Tyler (herein "Mr. Tyler" and "REQUESTOR") hereby requests the following reasonable modifications in: policies, practices, and procedures;
 - (1) that an exception be made for any and all physical requirements for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate in the 2024 general election. Physical requirements including without limitation to: collecting, providing, and submitting signatures²³⁴⁵⁶, and any other requirements⁷⁸ imposed by the State (herein "REQUESTEE") for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate in the 2024 general election; and,
 - (2) that an exception be made for any and all time related requirements for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate in the 2024 general election; and,
 - (3) that an exception be made for any and all physical requirements for having a measure added to the ballot. Physical requirements including without limitation to: collecting, providing, and submitting signatures, and any other requirements imposed by REQUESTEE; and,
 - i. Ballot measure is the preclusion / removal / elimination / repeal of the collection and submission of signatures required for candidates and ballot measures alike.
 - ii. Please let me know if there are any other requirements aside from the now precluded signature requirement to have a ballot measure appear on the ballot.
 - (4) that the State provide written confirmation under penalty of perjury that Mr. Tyler's ADA request will be honored and that Mr. Tyler will appear on the 2024 general election ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) presidential candidate.

1 Afflicted with Central core disease and ADHD; major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working

2 52 U.S.C. § 10501(b)(4)

3 52 U.S.C. § 10502(a), (b)

4 52 U.S.C. § 10101(a)(2)(B)

5 42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(6)

6 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(D)

7 [Arbitrary and capricious] candidate requirements are not in line with founding, quintessential principles of America, historical traditions, or the rights enshrined by the U.S. Constitution; "[t]he very enumeration of the right takes out of the hands of government—even the Third Branch of Government—the power to decide on a case-by-case basis whether the right is really worth insisting upon." *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1

8 "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office," *Trump v. Anderson*, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024)

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

3. NOTICE

- a) The state is required to operate in the most integrated setting for the individual; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a), (d); 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(b)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(B), (2)(A)(iii); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; and,
- b) The state cannot impose eligibility criteria that screens out or tends to screen out an individual with a disability; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(3), (6), (8); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A) (i), (2)(A)(iii); and,
- c) The state is required to make reasonable modifications; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(iii), (iv)-(vii), (2), (7); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii); and,
 - (1) The lawful way for a head of department with budget decisions to deny an ADA request are stipulated in 28 C.F.R. § 35.164; and,
 - i. The state must "...**demonstrate**..." "**not purport**". And, "...must be made by the head of the public entity or his or her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this subpart would result in such an alteration or such burdens, a public entity shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity."
 - ii. It is important to note that even if the state is able to demonstrate that honoring my request would cause an undue burden or fundamentally alter anything, the state is still required to provide inclusive access (28 CFR § 35.130(d), (g)) to the services to me, a qualified individual with a disability (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]) which will be on the state to determine eligibility requirements that do not discriminate against me. The state is required to provide reasonable accommodations (28 C.F.R. § 35.130[d]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.149; 28 C.F.R. § 35.160[b], [c]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130[b][1]-[3], [6]-[8]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][1][A][i]-[iii], [B]-[E]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][i]-[iii])) unless the state can demonstrate and providing reasonable accommodations would cause undue hardship to the state or that honoring them would fundamentally alter the nature of the services (42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][ii], [iii]).
 - iii. "undue hardship" means an action requiring significant difficulty or expense, when considered in light of the factors set forth in subparagraph (B)." 42 U.S.C. § 12111(10)(A)
 - d) If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not satisfy the aforementioned demonstration requirement, how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

accommodations, you and the State⁹¹⁰¹¹ will be discriminating against me for my disability¹²¹³ in my participation and enjoyment of **federally protected activities** (18 U.S.C. § 245) which will also **violate my civil rights** (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242)¹⁴

- (1) 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) Interfering with my ability to qualify or campaign as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,
- (2) 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) Interfering with my participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,
- (3) 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) Interfering with my participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

4. FEES (if applicable)

- a) In accordance with the SUPREMACY CLAUSE, pursuant to the Equal protection clause¹⁵ of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, I hereby request a waiver to any and all fees¹⁶ that political party nominated candidates do not have to pay. Pursuant to the 24th amendment¹⁷ to the U.S. Constitution, I request a waiver to any and all fees regardless of who has to pay them.

5. SEPARABILITY

- a) If any provision herein is judicially determined to be invalid, the remainder shall not be affected by such determination

6. ELIGIBILITY / CRITERIONS FOR OFFICE

- a) I affirm that I am:
 - (1) a registered voter in California; and,
 - (2) at least 35 years old; and,
 - (3) a natural-born U.S. citizen; and,
 - (4) a U.S. resident for at least 14 years; and,
 - (5) in compliance with the U.S. Constitution; and,
 - (6) eligible with Section 3 of the 14th amendment to the U.S. Constitution; and,
 - (7) indigent

9 42 U.S.C. § 1983

10 42 U.S.C. § 1986

11 42 U.S.C. § 1987

12 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d)

13 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)

14 United States v. Price, 383 U.S. 787 (1966)

15 Williams v. Rhodes, 393 U.S. 23 (1968)

16 52 U.S.C. § 10306(b)

17 Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections, 383 U.S. 663 (1966)

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

7. CANDIDATE INFORMATION

- a) Full legal name: Mathew Lee Tyler
- b) Name as it should appear on the ballot: Mathew Tyler
- c) Mailing Address:

222 Lawrence St # 3171
Quincy, CA 95971

- d) Telephone: +1-262-757-8802
- e) Email: hi@tylerpresident.com
- f) Website: <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

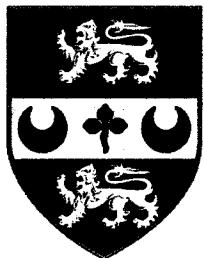
8. RUNNING-MATE

- a) U.S. Congresswoman Lauren Boebert
1713 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746)

APPLICANT'S AFFIRMATION

I hereby intend to run for the office stated above and solemnly affirm that I meet all qualifications for the office prescribed by law. I, MATHEW L. TYLER declare under penalty of perjury that the aforementioned is true and correct. (28 U.S.C. §1746).



Mathew Tyler
Signature of Candidate

July 10, 2024
Executed on (date)



Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I)
M.L.T.

TylerPresident.com, "Strength and honor"

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything."
– Albert Einstein



Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

ATTN: ADA Coordinator

Daly, Christian <Christian.Daly@treasurer.ca.gov>

Thu, Jul 25, 2024 at 9:58 AM

To: Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Cc: "contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov" <contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov>, "accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov" <accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov>, "Asprey, Kathryn" <Kathryn.Asprey@treasurer.ca.gov>, Records Requests <recordsrequests@treasurer.ca.gov>, AskFiona <AskFiona@treasurer.ca.gov>

Good morning Mr. Tyler,

I am following up on your request.

After a review of your email and attachment, the State Treasurer's Office cannot take the actions against the Secretary of State's office in which you are requesting.

Best,

Christian Daly (戴克森), MPP

External Affairs Manager

Executive Office - California State Treasurer Fiona Ma, CPA

treasurer.ca.gov

Office: (916) 653-2995

Mobile: (415) 730-7353



Follow Treasurer Ma on Social Media:

Subscribe to Treasurer Ma's Monthly Newsletter

From: Mathew Tyler [REDACTED]

Sent: Tuesday, July 23, 2024 11:12 AM

To: AskFiona <AskFiona@treasurer.ca.gov>

Cc: contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov; accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov; Daly, Christian <Christian.Daly@treasurer.ca.gov>; Asprey, Kathryn <Kathryn.Asprey@treasurer.ca.gov>; Records Requests <recordsrequests@treasurer.ca.gov>

Subject: Fwd: ATTN: ADA Coordinator

CAUTION: EXTERNAL MAIL Do not click on links or open attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

[Quoted text redacted]



Mathew Tyler

Response: Your Civil Rights Division Report - 418973-SLL from the Disability Rights Section

1 message

DOJ Civil Rights - Do Not Reply <civilrightsdonotreply@mail.civilrights.usdoj.gov>
Reply-To: civilrightsdonotreply@mail.civilrights.usdoj.gov
To:

Fri, Mar 15, 2024 at 5:30 AM



Dear Mathew Tyler,

You contacted the Department of Justice on March 8, 2024. After careful review of what you submitted, we have decided not to take any further action on your complaint.

What we did:

Team members from the Civil Rights Division reviewed the information you submitted. Based on our review, we have decided not to take any further action on your complaint. We receive several thousand reports of civil rights violations each year. We unfortunately do not have the resources to take direct action for every report.

Your report number was 418973-SLL.

What you can do:

We are not determining that your report lacks merit. Your issue may still be actionable by others - your state bar association or local legal aid office may be able to help.

To find a local office:

American Bar Association

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/flh-home

(800) 285-2221

Legal Services Corporation (or Legal Aid Offices)

<https://www.lsc.gov/find-legal-aid>

How you have helped:

While we don't have the capacity to take on each individual report, your report can help us find issues affecting multiple people or communities. It also helps us understand emerging trends and topics.

Thank you for taking the time to contact the Department of Justice about your concerns. We regret we are not able to provide more help on this matter.

Sincerely,

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division

Contact

(202) 514-3847

civilrights.justice.gov

U.S. Department of
Justice
Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530-
0001

(202) 514-3847
phone 1-855-856-1247 (toll-free)
Telephone Device for the
Deaf
(TTY) (202) 514-0716



Mathew Tyler

Response: Your Civil Rights Division Report - 418275-ZLV from the Disability Rights Section

1 message

DOJ Civil Rights - Do Not Reply <civilrightsdonotreply@mail.civilrights.usdoj.gov>

Reply-To: civilrightsdonotreply@mail.civilrights.usdoj.gov

To: 

Mon, Mar 25, 2024 at 11:13 AM

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division

civilrights.justice.gov

Dear Mathew Tyler,

You contacted the Department of Justice on March 6, 2024. After careful review of what you submitted, we have decided not to take any further action on your complaint.

What we did:

Team members from the Civil Rights Division reviewed the information you submitted. Based on our review, we have decided not to take any further action on your complaint. We receive several thousand reports of civil rights violations each year. We unfortunately do not have the resources to take direct action for every report.

Your report number was 418275-ZLV.

What you can do:

We are not determining that your report lacks merit. Your issue may still be actionable by others - your state bar association or local legal aid office may be able to help.

To find a local office:

American Bar Association

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/flh-home

(800) 285-2221

Legal Services Corporation (or Legal Aid Offices)

<https://www.lsc.gov/find-legal-aid>

Case 2:25-cv-00404-DAD-DMC Document 1 Filed 01/30/25 Page 57 of 147

How you have helped:

While we don't have the capacity to take on each individual report, your report can help us find issues affecting multiple people or communities. It also helps us understand emerging trends and topics.

Thank you for taking the time to contact the Department of Justice about your concerns. We regret we are not able to provide more help on this matter.

Sincerely,

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division

Contact

civilrights.justice.gov

mail U.S. Department of
Justice
Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530-
0001

(202) 514-3847
phone 1-855-856-1247 (toll-free)
Telephone Device for the
Deaf
(TTY) (202) 514-0716



Mathew Tyler

Response: Your Civil Rights Division Report - 426928-QFH from the Disability Rights Section

1 message

DOJ Civil Rights - Do Not Reply <civilrightsdonotreply@mail.civilrights.usdoj.gov>
Reply-To: civilrightsdonotreply@mail.civilrights.usdoj.gov
To:

Tue, Apr 2, 2024 at 10:40 AM

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division

civilrights.justice.gov

Dear Mathew Tyler,

You contacted the Department of Justice on March 27, 2024. After careful review of what you submitted, we have decided not to take any further action on your complaint.

What we did:

Team members from the Civil Rights Division reviewed the information you submitted. Based on our review, we have decided not to take any further action on your complaint. We receive several thousand reports of civil rights violations each year. We unfortunately do not have the resources to take direct action for every report.

Your report number was 426928-QFH.

What you can do:

We are not determining that your report lacks merit. Your issue may still be actionable by others - your state bar association or local legal aid office may be able to help.

To find a local office:

American Bar Association

https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_services/fh-home

(800) 285-2221

Legal Services Corporation (or Legal Aid Offices)

<https://www.lsc.gov/find-legal-aid>

How you have helped:

While we don't have the capacity to take on each individual report, your report can help us find issues affecting multiple people or communities. It also helps us understand emerging trends and topics.

Thank you for taking the time to contact the Department of Justice about your concerns. We regret we are not able to provide more help on this matter.

Sincerely,

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division

Contact

Address:

civilrights.justice.gov

mail U.S. Department of
Justice
Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania
Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530-
0001

(202) 514-3847
phone 1-855-856-1247 (toll-free)
Telephone Device for the
Deaf
(TTY) (202) 514-0716



ROB BONTA
Attorney General

General Contact Form

General Contact Form / *General Contact Form*

Thank you, your submission has been sent.

A copy of your submission is shown below. **Please use your browser Print function to print this page for your records.**

Please be advised that our office cannot represent individual citizens in legal matters, and cannot give individuals legal advice.

If you need legal assistance, we suggest that you contact a private attorney. You may obtain a referral to a certified lawyer referral service by contacting the State Bar at 866-442-2529 (toll-free in California) or 415-538-2250 (from outside California), or via the State Bar website.

If you cannot afford a private attorney, you may consider contacting your local legal aid office. For a referral, visit the Legal Services Corporation and click on the Find Legal Aid tab.

If you have information about a crime, please report the matter locally to the police department or sheriff's office. For contact information, visit the California Law Enforcement Agencies page and click on your city or county law enforcement

agency.

If you are contacting our Office about the national mortgage servicing settlement with Citibank, JPMorgan Chase/Washington Mutual, Bank of America/Countrywide, Wells Fargo/Wachovia, and Ally Financial/GMAC, please visit our National Mortgage Settlement website for helpful information.

Although we do our best to respond to all e-mails as quickly as possible, due to high volume, it is possible to experience a delay. We thank you for your patience.

PUBLIC INQUIRY UNIT

Data you submitted:

Your Information

First Name Mathew

Middle Initial

Last Name Tyler

Address Line 550 Vallombrosa Ave # 6471

City Chico

State CA

Zip Code 95927

Zip4

Email Address hi@tylerpresident.com

Confirm Email Address hi@tylerpresident.com

Area Code 262

Phone Number 7578802

Your Comments

Message

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

Evidence and up-to-date updates published publicly on my website, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>.

Affirmation

I affirm that the foregoing information is true and accurate Yes

Do you want to include any file attachments? Yes

Upload file attachment 202410_Letter-to-Congress.pdf

Description of file attachment 2024 Criminal complaint to Congress, National 2024 Election interference and tampering

Do you want to upload a second file attachment? No

Return to the Comment form

Automatic reply: Time sensitive, Human rights violations + suffrage + Government disability discrimination + international law

6 messages

Butler, Casework (Butler) <Casework_Butler@butler.senate.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****>

Fri, Aug 2, 2024 at 4:08 PM

This message is to confirm that we have received your email, are reviewing your request, and will be in touch with you shortly. If you have not yet completed a *Privacy Release Form* or *Immigration Assistance Form*, please visit our website to access the forms and instructions for completing them. Your completed form may be returned to this email address.

Additional Guidance:

State Department Casework: The State Department is mostly likely to expedite cases for those facing a medical emergency or a severe threat to their life. If you believe you meet the expedite requirements, please email a PDF or Word Document with: written expedite request explaining the need for expedite, accompanied by medical documentation, and/or deployment papers, and/or a statement of hardship, and/ or a statement of threat, etc.

USCIS Casework:

First, we recommend you use this tool to check the status of your applications.

We are only checking the status of applications that are outside normal processing times. You can check if your case is within normal processing here. You can find the location of your case's field office or service center at the bottom of your most recent I-797C Notice of Action.

If you wish to request that your case be expedited, you will need to provide documentation that proves you meet USCIS's expedite criteria. Please go over USCIS's criteria for expedite requests to see if you meet the requirements. If your situation falls into one of the listed categories, please send documents to prove you meet the criteria and we will send an inquiry to the agency. Note – a single letter describing the issue does not suffice as documentation.

IRS Casework:

If you need help securing tax return, employee retention tax credits, or stimulus check please include the year and (if applicable) fiscal quarter that you are missing.

Passport Casework:

Be sure to include a proof of travel document. This can be a flight itinerary, hotel booking, or any documents that illustrate imminent travel.

If you have any questions, please call our San Francisco office at **(415) 393-0707**, and we will be happy to assist you.

Sincerely,

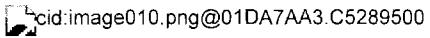
Constituent Services Team

Office of U.S. Senator Laphonza Butler

San Francisco, CA | (415) 393-0707















Heather Leslie <Heather.Leslie@doj.ca.gov>

Fri, Aug 16, 2024 at 9:34 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Friday, January 11, 2021 was my last day with the California Department of Justice. This email account is no longer monitored. If you need to speak with someone at the Department regarding a matter I was assigned to, please reach out to my supervisor David.Zonana@doj.ca.gov.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

David Zonana <David.Zonana@doj.ca.gov>

Fri, Aug 16, 2024 at 9:56 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

As of December 5, 2022, I am no longer with the California Attorney General's Office. Please follow up with another attorney from the California Attorney General's Office who has appeared in your matter.

If you are not sure who to contact, please reach out to Environment Section Senior Assistant AG Ed Ochoa (Ed.Ochoa@doj.ca.gov).

Best,
David

[Quoted text hidden]

Ed Ochoa <Ed.Ochoa@doj.ca.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Sat, Aug 17, 2024 at 7:04 PM

Hello,

Please note that I am on extended leave and will not be monitoring my email. If you need assistance, please contact the following Supervising Deputy Attorneys General who will be Acting Senior Assistant Attorneys General for the Environment Section during the period of time noted:

July 1-12, 2024: SDAGs Dennis Beck (Dennis.Bech@doj.ca.gov) and Abby Blodgett (Abigail.Blodgett@doj.ca.gov);

July 15-August 2, 2024: SDAGs Jeremy Brown (Jeremy.Brown@doj.ca.gov) and Laura Zuckerman (Laura.Zuckerman@doj.ca.gov);

August 5 – August 16, 2024: SDAGs Vanessa Morrison (Vanessa.Morrison@doj.ca.gov) and Sarah Morrison (Sarah.Morrison@doj.ca.gov); and

August 19 – August 30, 2024: SDAGs Christie Vosburg (Christie.Vosburg@doj.ca.gov) and Dennis Beck (Dennis.Beck@doj.ca.gov).

Thank you,
Ed

[Quoted text hidden]

Laura Zuckerman <Laura.Zuckerman@doj.ca.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Sat, Aug 17, 2024 at 7:12 PM

I will be out of the office, without access to e-mail or voice mail, from August 16 through August 20. If you need assistance during that time, please contact Stacy.Lau@doj.ca.gov. I will respond to your message when I return.

[Quoted text hidden]

Padilla, Casework (Padilla) <Casework_Padilla@padilla.senate.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Sun, Aug 25, 2024 at 3:21 PM

Thank you for contacting the Office of United States Senator Alex Padilla.

In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, a signed Privacy Release Form is required to start our casework process. To request assistance electronically, please use the Online Casework Form , or call our office to request a physical form Contact .

If you have already submitted a Privacy Release Form, my staff will be in contact with you in 7 business days regarding your issue. If you have an urgent issue that requires immediate assistance please call 310-231-4494 to reach our casework team.

With warmest personal regards,

Alex Padilla
United States Senator

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

1 message

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 1:40 PM

To: TLHRC@mail.house.gov

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

Evidence is being publicly shared on the Internet via https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eaL_woFpAN23enP81uQWpiRVOdTIVgBx?usp=drive_link -- This is freely on the Internet so the entire world has access, when updates are made, they will be available to the entire world at once.

Everything is easily shareable and up-to-date on my website, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 🇺🇸

 [202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf](#)
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

1 message

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 3:45 PM

To: leslie.reagan@mail.house.gov, derek.luyten@mail.house.gov

Attn: House Democracy Partnership

Please help me get this information to where it needs to go, most of Congress discriminates against people with a disability by not providing a public email address.

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

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Everything is easily shareable and up-to-date on my website, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 

 [202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf](#)
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

1 message

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 3:23 PM

To: kylie_nolan@hsgac.senate.gov

Cc: allison_green@hsgac.senate.gov

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

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-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 🇺🇸

 **202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf**
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

1 message

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 3:27 PM

To: josh_sorbe@judiciary-dem.senate.gov

Please cc to: Senate Judiciary Committee which lacks a public email address to contact.

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

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-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 

 [202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf](#)
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

1 message

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 1:42 PM

To: ReportElectionFraud@mail.house.gov

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

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-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 🇺🇸

 **202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf**
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

1 message

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 1:39 PM

To: Judiciary_Whistleblower@mail.house.gov

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

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 [202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf](#)
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interference and tampering with
2 messages**Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>**

Tue, Nov 19, 2024 at 2:02 PM

To: Tyra.Zeigler@leg.wa.gov
Cc: Noal.Alsharbini@leg.wa.gov

My name is Mathew Tyler, I am a 2024 US Presidential candidate. Here is the evidence of the 2024 being nationally rigged that the media is trying to turn a blind eye to whilst our "representatives" and "law enforcement" despite being reported as 42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, do nothing to rectify this completely fraudulent election.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns

Evidence implicating state level election officials in all 50 states as well as implicating the US Department of Justice is being uploaded publicly to: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eaL_woFpAN23enP81uQWpiRVOdTIVgBx?usp=drive_link

Everything is easily shareable and up-to-date on my website, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 

 **202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf**
3210K

Mathew Tyler <***@*****.*****>**

Tue, Nov 19, 2024 at 2:07 PM

To: LEWPRO@dshs.wa.gov

[Quoted text hidden]

 **202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf**
3210K

Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

2 messages

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 1:46 PM

To: publicaffairs@usccr.gov

Cc: referrals@usccr.gov, antiasianhatecrimes@usccr.gov, disabilityhatecrimes@usccr.gov

42 U.S. Code § 1987 for 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, National 2024 Election interference and tampering.

The FBI has blocked me from reporting it to them.

I'm in the process of sorting my emails, scanning documents, and redacting there is more evidence for all of the states. Please be patient, I am one person trying to save my once great nation in spite of the government nationally committing crimes against Mr. Mathew Tyler.

With the DOJ and state level election officials in all 50 states implicated in the intentional rigging of the 2024 election to exclude me because I have a disability, this entire election is "Fruit of the Poisonous Tree" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit_of_the_poisonous_tree) and has to be thrown out and redone to include Mathew Tyler. Harris' concession persists as her own accord. If the election isn't tossed out and redone to include Mathew Tyler, that will further be election interference & tampering, and disability discrimination.

Evidence is being publicly shared on the Internet via https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eaL_woFpAN23enP81uQWpiRVOdTIVgBx?usp=drive_link -- This is freely on the Internet so the entire world has access, when updates are made, they will be available to the entire world at once.

Everything is easily shareable and up-to-date on my website, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>

-Mathew Tyler, US Presidential candidate (I), 2016-2084, the new 47th POTUS. 

 [202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf](#)
3210K

Mail Delivery Subsystem <mailer-daemon@googlemail.com>
To: *****@*****.*****

Tue, Nov 12, 2024 at 1:47 PM



Address not found

Your message wasn't delivered to
disabilityhatecrimes@usccr.gov because the address couldn't
be found, or is unable to receive mail.

The response from the remote server was:

550 5.1.1 : Recipient address rejected: User unknown in relay recipient table

Final-Recipient: rfc822; disabilityhatecrimes@usccr.gov

Action: failed

Status: 5.1.1

Remote-MTA: dns; west.smtp.mx.exch029.serverdata.net. (199.193.206.109, the server for the domain usccr.gov.)

Diagnostic-Code: smtp; 550 5.1.1 <disabilityhatecrimes@usccr.gov>; Recipient address rejected: User unknown in relay recipient table

Last-Attempt-Date: Tue, 12 Nov 2024 13:47:05 -0800 (PST)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

To: publicaffairs@usccr.gov

Cc: referrals@usccr.gov, antiasianhatecrimes@usccr.gov, disabilityhatecrimes@usccr.gov

Bcc:

Date: Tue, 12 Nov 2024 13:46:10 -0800

Subject: Whistleblower, Evidence of national 2024 election interfering with and tampering with

----- Message truncated -----

Independent Presidential Candidate Follow-up

10 messages

Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>

To: *****

Wed, Feb 28, 2024 at 12:59 PM

Hi Mathew,

I hope this email finds you well. Thank you for reaching out to our office regarding a presidential candidate declaration.

To better help you with your request, I have one clarifying question that will determine what the requirements are in Utah Code and the associated deadlines.

In your paperwork you mention your desire to run as an "independent" but near the end you mention "write-in." Are you wanting to run as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate or a write-in candidate?

Once our office receives this information, we can discuss the next steps.

Thank you,

Karlee

Office of Lieutenant Governor

Deidre M. Henderson

Election Office

Phone - 801-538-1041

vote.utah.gov

Mathew Tyler <***>**

To: Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>

Fri, Mar 1, 2024 at 1:41 PM

Karlee,

The email found me well with great weather; hopefully you're getting good weather wherever you are.

My apologies for the typographical error, I wish to be listed as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate. As a disabled US citizen, I am also requesting ADA accommodations for an exception to any and all physical requirements that the State might impose to be listed on the ballot; including without limitation to: collecting signatures and submitting signatures. A number of states seem to have this requirement, which being required of some yet not all candidates seems to be a violation of the Equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the US Constitution.

Thank you,

Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>

To: Mathew Tyler <*****>

Mon, Mar 11, 2024 at 4:09 PM

Hi Mathew,

Thank you for the clarification. I have gathered the two different pathways to the ballot as an unaffiliated candidate and more information on the filing fee for you.

Filing as an Unaffiliated Presidential Candidate in Utah

State law requires unaffiliated candidates to gather 1000 signatures to file as an unaffiliated candidate. The signature requirements apply to all unaffiliated candidates who, like all candidates for office, must show a modicum of support from voters to be given a spot on the ballot. Those candidates who are affiliated with a party can demonstrate the required modicum of support by being nominated at the party convention, or by gathering signatures. The candidates affiliated with a party must then campaign and be selected through the primary election. Unaffiliated candidates are not subject to a primary election. Regardless of the candidate's selected statutory path to the ballot, all candidates, affiliated and not, equally have to demonstrate some support for their candidacy. This is a requirement of the Utah Election Code. See Utah Code sections 20A-9-part 4 and 5. The Lieutenant Governor cannot unilaterally waive statutory requirements. Therefore, our office is unable to waive the signature gathering requirement.

The deadline for unaffiliated candidates to gather signatures and file has been extended to June 18, 2024 by 5:00 PM due to SB107 passed recently in the 2024 legislative session. There is no requirement that the candidate has to gather signatures in person. Rather, it is common practice for candidates to engage volunteers and/or paid signature gatherers to solicit and obtain the requisite number of signatures. Inasmuch as you do not reside in Utah, we assume you will engage volunteers or others to obtain signatures in support of your campaign.

Similarly, you can designate another individual to file your declaration paperwork on your behalf, since you reside out of state. Your signature must be notarized on the declaration of candidacy—your designated agent cannot sign for you. To file on your behalf, the designated agent must file your notarized paperwork in-person with your filing officer during the declaration period. The designated agent must also use an electronic device that allows you and the filing officer to hear and see each other (e.g., Skype, Facetime). See 20A-9-503(4).

If you would like to move forward with the process, the unaffiliated candidate petition can be found [here](#).

The declaration of candidacy for unaffiliated candidate for president can be found [here](#).

Filing as an Unaffiliated WRITE-IN Presidential Candidate in Utah

The process to become a write-in candidate is simple: you must declare candidacy with our office. As a write-in candidate, your name does not appear on the ballot. Voters must write or type your name on the write-in line for a vote to count.

The 2024 Write-In Declaration form for an unaffiliated write-in candidate for U.S. President can be found [here](#).

An unaffiliated write-in presidential candidate does not have to gather signatures prior to filing for office.

The deadline for filing as a write-in candidate is September 3, 2024.

As a write-in candidate you can designate another individual to file your declaration paperwork on your behalf. Your signature must be notarized on the declaration of candidacy—your designated agent cannot

sign for you.

To file on your behalf, the designated agent must file your paperwork in-person with your filing officer during the declaration period. The designated agent must also use an electronic device that allows you and the filing officer to hear and see each other (e.g., Skype, Facetime). See [20A-9-601](#).

Filing Fee

You have requested that the fee be waived. Please review and fill out the [affidavit of impecuniosity](#) to have your fee waived.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

Karlee

Office of Lieutenant Governor

Deidre M. Henderson

Election Office

Phone - 801-538-1041

vote.utah.gov

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
To: Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>

Mon, Mar 11, 2024 at 5:06 PM

Karlee,

What the State of Utah's law provides for and doesn't provide for is inconsequential as I am making an ADA request for reasonable accommodations under federal law (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) which supersedes state law (Article 6, clause 2 to the US Constitution); thus any conflicting State law is precluded .

The State is mandated to either honor my ADA request or pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. the State must "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations."

If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not satisfy the aforementioned demonstration requirement, how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, **you and the State** will be committing a **hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249)** against me by **discriminating** against me for **my disability** in my enjoyment of **federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245)** which will also violate my civil rights (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242 [United States v. Price, 383 U.S. 787 (1966)]).

Interfering with my:

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) ability to qualify as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

What's more, state imposed requirements for federal office violate my Equal protection rights of the 14th amendment to the US Constitution (Williams v. Rhodes, 393 U.S. 23 (1968)) and the State lacks the power to determine federal candidate eligibility; i.e., Trump v. Anderson, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024); A "...state can't disqualify a presidential candidate, in part because it doesn't have that power and in part because having such power would lead to chaos"; "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office" via <https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2024/03/04/takeaways-supreme-court-trump-ruling/>

Fees imposed by the State violate my Equal protection rights of the 14th amendment to the US Constitution [Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections, 383 U.S. 663 (1966)] and the 24th amendment to the US Constitution.

Would the State of Utah like to proceed by making the reasonable accommodations I've requested by including my name on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate or would the State of Utah rather proceed by having me file criminal complaints for a hate crime and disability discrimination with the appropriate State of Utah and federal law enforcement agencies?

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <*****>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****>
Cc: Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>

Tue, Mar 26, 2024 at 5:42 AM

Pertaining to my being a qualified individual with disability, for me personally, major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: Learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working leading to my being indigent thus unable to pay filing fees aka poll taxes or pay for campaign employees or able to acquire volunteers from a State that I am not a resident of.

As a qualified individual with a disability, I should not be reliant on others being available for help; "Although [plaintiffs] were ultimately able to cast their vote with the fortuitous assistance of others, the purpose of the Rehabilitation Act is 'to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society'.... The right to vote should not be contingent on the happenstance that others are available to help." Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone, 813 F.3d 494, 506-7 (4th Cir. 2016). The purpose of the ADA and 504 is to empower persons with disabilities.

'The "natural effect" of Title II's "reasonable modification" requirement, Crosby, 530 U.S. at 373, in light of the foregoing observations, requires preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification." Congress clearly meant Title II to sweep broadly. If all state laws were insulated from Title II's reasonable modification requirement solely because they were state laws, "state law [would serve as] an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress" in enacting Title II. Marsh, 499 F.3d at 177. Far from "provid[ing] a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities," 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1), the ADA would be powerless to work any reasonable modification in any requirement imposed by state law, no matter how trivial the requirement and no matter how minimal the costs of doing so. We conclude that the ADA's reasonable modification requirement contemplates modification to state laws, thereby permitting preemption of inconsistent state laws, when necessary to effectuate Title II's reasonable modification provision.[8]' (Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys., No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013])

'...the ADA preempts inconsistent state law when appropriate and necessary to effectuate a reasonable accommodation under Title II is also consistent with decisions from our sister Circuits. See, e.g., Barber v. Colorado Dep't of Revenue, 562 F.3d 1222, 1232-33 (10th Cir. 2009) (ultimately concluding that there

was no conflict between state law and the ADA in the case before it, but observing that the court "in no way affirm[ed] the district court's conclusion that 'a[n] accommodation that would have required defendants to willfully ignore or violate the law is per se not reasonable.'" (citation omitted)); Quinones v. City of Evanston, Ill., 58 F.3d 275, 277 (7th Cir. 1995) ("[The defendant] believes that it is compelled to follow the directive from the state, but the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution requires a different order of priority. A discriminatory state law is not a defense to liability under federal law; it is a source of liability under federal law." (emphasis in original)); Williams v. Gen. Foods Corp., 492 F.2d 399, 404 (7th Cir. 1974) (similar). As the Ninth Circuit explained:

The court's obligation under the ADA . . . is to ensure that the decision reached by the state authority is appropriate under the law and in light of proposed alternatives. Otherwise, any state could adopt requirements imposing unreasonable obstacles to the disabled, and when haled into court could evade the antidiscrimination mandate of the ADA merely by explaining that the state authority considered possible modifications and rejected them...

The NYSLRS argues that "Title II . . . requires reasonable modification only of 'rules, policies, or practices' — not state statutes," NYSLRS Br. 19, and seeks to distinguish Crowder, which contemplated the modification of a mandatory Hawaii State administrative regulation rather than a state statute, see Crowder, 81 F.3d at 1481-85, on this ground, NYSLRS Br. 21 n.6. But as a general rule, duly promulgated state regulations have the force of law for these purposes as do statutes. See, e.g., State v. Kotis, 91 Hawai'i 319, 331, 984 P.2d 78, 90 (1999) (Under Hawaii law, "[a]dministrative rules, like statutes, have the force and effect of law."); Allstate Ins. Co. v. Rivera, 12 N.Y.3d 602, 608, 911 N.E.2d 817, 820, 883 N.Y.S.2d 755, 758 (2009) (under New York law, "[a] duly promulgated regulation . . . has the force of law." (internal quotation marks omitted)). From the standpoint of the ADA's preemptive force, we can discern no reason to distinguish between the preemption of state statutes and state regulations. Cf. Crosby, 530 U.S. at 372 n.6 (noting that "a variety of state laws and regulations may conflict with a federal statute" and be preempted). And for the reasons discussed above, we do not read the ADA to prohibit reasonable modifications to state statutes when appropriate. (Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys., No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013])

"...when a state law directly conflicts with the ADA, the state law must be interpreted in a way that complies with the ADA" (American-Nurses-Assoc.-v.-O'Donnell,-California-Superintendent-of-Schools-United-States-Amicus-Brief.pdf)

"...to avoid discrimination, a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, procedures, or practices when necessary to avoid disability discrimination, unless it can show that the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity." (statement_of_interest-in_re_georgia_sb_202.pdf)

The Department of Justice offers the following pertaining to undue burden and fundamentally altering anything, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii) and 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii);

1. "The decision that an action would result in an undue burden must be made by a high level official, no lower than a Department head, having budgetary authority and responsibility for making spending decisions, after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in an undue burden, a public entity must take any other action that would not result in an undue burden but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity."
2. "There are some situations where it simply is not possible to integrate people with disabilities without fundamentally altering the nature of a program, service, or activity. For example, moving a beach volleyball program into a gymnasium, so a player who uses a wheelchair can participate on a flat surface without sand, would "fundamentally alter" the nature of the game. The ADA does not require changes of this nature."

Non ADA cases:

1. Trump v. Anderson, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024) establishes (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate; "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office"

2. [Arbitrary and capricious] candidate requirements are not in line with founding, quintessential principles of America, historical tradition, or the rights enshrined by the U.S. Constitution; New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen, 597 U.S. 1 establishes that "historical tradition" is a means in which law can be determined; and,
3. [heavy] burdens on minor parties seeking to be placed on the ballot for presidential electors violates the Equal protection clause, Williams v. Rhodes, 393 U.S. 23 (1968); and,
4. Fees imposed by the State violate my equal protection rights (Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections, 383 U.S. 663 [1966]), due process, and the 24th amendment to the U.S. Constitution

United States Constitution, Art. I § 4, cl. 1 Pertains to Senator and Representatives, not the President of the United States of America; "The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators."

-Mathew Tyler

(1) <https://www.ada.gov/resources/title-ii-primer/>

[Quoted text hidden]

Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Mon, Apr 15, 2024 at 3:51 PM

Mathew,

Thank you for your patience as our office reviewed your request that was received via mail. Please see the attached letter in response.

Thank you,

Office of Lieutenant Governor

Deidre M. Henderson

Election Office

Phone - 801-538-1041

vote.utah.gov

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Mathew Tyler Letter.pdf**
841K

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
To: Elections GV <elections@utah.gov>

Mon, Apr 15, 2024 at 5:24 PM

Upon further investigation, the state's presidential eligibility requirements (e.g., requiring candidates to get X amount of signatures of eligible voters from that state, PER state) are plainly unconstitutional, an illegal and illegitimate government overreach. Violating the tenth amendment to the US Constitution, by the state attempting to defraud or thievingly conniving "the people" of the right to establish qualifications for the Presidency as **explicitly conferred to the US Constitution** pursuant to **Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution**, as an original intent of forethought, not an afterthought of our founding fathers; determined by it being an article rather than an amendment. Violating my due process and equal protection rights. In accordance with the "Supremacy Clause" to the US Constitution (Article 6, clause 2), the US Constitution is the supreme law of the land, superseding/preempting conflicting state laws, in this case inferior state requirements conflict with all Presidency eligibility requirements as vested in the supreme law of the land; i.e., it is established, "Qualifications for the Presidency," not "Qualifications for the Presidency and inferior state requirements" Promulgated by *Trump v. Anderson*,

No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024), "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office," establishes: (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate. Constituting violations of: 18 U.S.C. § 595, 18 U.S.C. § 241, and 18 U.S.C. § 242

In accordance with federal law, 28 C.F.R. § 35.164, what other actions/alternatives to my request for reasonable modifications is the state proposing to make to satisfy the state's obligation to operate in an inclusive manner; providing me, a qualified individual with disabilities with an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a service, program, or activity of the state?

What is the contact information of the designated employee? 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a)

Where are the grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints published? 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(b)

In accordance with 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(c)(2)-(3), I also wish to inspect your state's self-evaluation report as mandated by 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(a)

Federal law, 28 C.F.R. § 35.107, can be viewed at, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/28/35.107>. Disability discrimination codified can be viewed at, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/12132>

Or should federal financial assistance be withheld or terminated pursuant to: 42 U.S.C. § 12132 -> 42 U.S.C. § 12133 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a)(2) -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1(1)?

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <***@*****>**
To: uag@agutah.gov

Mon, Apr 15, 2024 at 5:28 PM

Civil rights violations, disability discrimination perpetuated by Utah. Request for criminal prosecution and promulgation of federal policy and obligations of the state.

[Quoted text hidden]

Office of the Utah Attorney General <uag@agutah.gov>
Reply-To: Office of the Utah Attorney General <uag@agutah.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Wed, Apr 17, 2024 at 1:03 PM

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



SEAN D. REYES
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Thank you for contacting the Utah Attorney General's office. We are sorry to hear of the trouble you have experienced.

By law, our Office represents the State of Utah in cases involving the state's interest. The Attorney General's

office is prohibited from offering legal advice to private citizens or organizations and does not have the authority to investigate or prosecute your individual case. The Utah AG also does not direct or supervise state agencies. Questions or complaints about other state agencies should be directed to the specific agency.

For legal advice, please consult with an attorney of your choice. If you would like to contact the Utah State Bar for referrals of attorneys, please call them at (801) 531-9077 or visit them online at: <https://www.utahbar.org/>. If you can't afford legal representation, please visit the Utah Legal Help website (or call 801-297-7049) to see if you qualify for reduced or free legal services. You can also find more free legal resource organizations here.

We trust this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

**Constituent Services
Utah Attorney General's Office
801-366-0260**

[Subscribe to Updates](#)

Utah Attorney General Office Address
Utah State Capitol Complex
PO Box 142320
SLC UT 84114-2320

<https://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/>

*For media inquiries click here.
Contact us at 1-801-366-0260 or via email at uag@agutah.gov.*

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

To: Office of the Utah Attorney General <uag@agutah.gov>

Wed, Apr 17, 2024 at 1:58 PM

Utah Attorney General's Office,

What law(s) was the Utah Attorney General's Office referring to in its previous email? What law(s) prohibit the Utah Attorney General's Office from providing legal advice? "By law, our Office represents the State of Utah in cases involving the state's interest. The Attorney General's office is prohibited from

offering legal advice to private citizens or organizations and does not have the authority to investigate or prosecute your individual case."

When did I ask for legal advice? My previous letter to uag@agutah.gov indicated, "Request for criminal prosecution and promulgation of federal policy and obligations of the state;" as in I was requesting Utah Attorney General's Office to promulgate to the State of Utah's Lieutenant Governor's Office about the federal government's policies about discrimination, disability discrimination, unconstitutionality of Utah's laws, and the state's obligations under Section 504 and the ADA to provide reasonable modifications to me, a qualified individual with a disability, 28 C.F.R. § 35.164 which according to Utah AG Office's previous email, is exactly what Utah AG Office does, "...our Office represents the State of Utah in cases involving the state's interest..."

Honest services fraud? 18 U.S.C. § 1346 "To uphold the constitutions of the United States and the State of Utah, to enforce the law, and to protect the interests of the State of Utah and its people, environment, and resources."

Perpetuating the State of Utah defrauding (28 C.F.R. § 35.164; 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(a); 28 C.F.R. § 35.107) the United States? 18 U.S.C. § 286; 18 U.S.C. § 287; 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(1), (2); 18 U.S.C. § 371 via 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 29 U.S.C. § 794 -> 42 U.S.C. § 12133 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a)(2) -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1(1)

"Efficiency, ethics, and transparency are key components to the foundation of good government. It is vital that citizens know what their public officials do. The Utah Attorney General's Office itself is committed to best practices of proper government and providing the best possible legal representation while carefully using public funds and being accountable to the people who vest the AGO with authority."

Disability discrimination? "The AGO works hard through its task forces and with law enforcement partners to fight the illegal ... government corruption, and many other types of serious criminal activity. The office investigates and prosecutes these crimes to make the state safe for Utah families while protecting victims and empowering them to reclaim their lives." 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a); 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(iii), (v), (vii); (3), (6), (7)(i), (8); 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; 29 U.S.C. § 794; 18 U.S.C. § 249(a)(2) (Disability discrimination is a hate crime).

As mandated by federal law, 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a), what is the contact information of the ADA coordinator / designated employee for Utah AG's Office?

Where are the grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints published for Utah AG's Office? 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(b)

In accordance with 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(c)(2)-(3), I also wish to inspect Utah AG's Office self-evaluation report as mandated by 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(a)

Quotes via: "Mission & Priorities - Utah Attorney General," <https://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/about/utah-attorney-generals-mission/>

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Automatic reply: [EXTERNAL] Re: Civil Rights Email Submission

1 message

USAWAW-Civil-Rights <USAWAW.Civil-Rights@usdoj.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>

Mon, Apr 22, 2024 at 9:05 PM

Thank you for contacting the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington. Your email will be forwarded to the appropriate staff within our office.

- If your email is about a Civil Rights matter that does not involve an alleged crime, it will be forwarded to the Civil Rights team within our Civil Division.
- If your email is about a Civil Rights matter that concerns an alleged crime, it will be forwarded to the Civil Rights team within our Criminal Division and, when appropriate, to a law enforcement agency for possible investigation. Our office will reach out to you if we require additional information about your submission.

Gracias por ponerse en contacto con la Oficina del Fiscal Federal para el Distrito Oeste de Washington. Su correo electrónico será reenviado al personal apropiado de nuestra oficina.

- Si su correo electrónico se refiere a un asunto de derechos civiles que no implica un presunto delito, será remitido al equipo de Derechos Civiles de nuestra División de lo Civil.
- Si su correo electrónico se refiere a un asunto de derechos civiles relacionado con un presunto delito, será remitido al equipo de Derechos Civiles de nuestra División de lo Penal y, en su caso, a un organismo policial para una posible investigación. Nuestra oficina se pondrá en contacto con usted si necesitamos información adicional sobre su asunto.

Civil Rights Program

U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington
U.S. Department of Justice
700 Stewart St., Ste. 5220
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 553-7970
USAWAW.Civil-Rights@usdoj.gov

Civil Rights Email Submission

3 messages

USAWAW-Civil-Rights <USAWAW.Civil-Rights@usdoj.gov>
To: "*****" <*****>

Mon, Apr 22, 2024 at 9:17 AM

Morning,

We received your email on April 11, 2024. I want to follow up with you and see if we can chat this week.

What is a good time I can contact you? May you provide the best phone number to reach out to.

Thank you,

Civil Rights Program

U.S. Attorney's Office, WDMA

U.S. Department of Justice

700 Stewart Street, Suite 5220

Seattle, WA 98101

Tel: (206)-553-7970

Fax: (206)-553-0082

Civil Rights Info Line: (202)-514-3847

USAWAW.Civil-Rights@usdoj.gov



CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION: E-mails from the United States Attorney's Office normally contain confidential and privileged material and are for the sole use of the intended recipient. Use or distribution by an unintended recipient is prohibited and may be a violation of law. If you believe that you received this e-mail in error, please do not read this e-mail or any attached items. Please delete the e-mail and all attachments, including any copies thereof, and inform the sender that you have deleted the e-mail, all attachments, and any copies thereof. Thank you

Mathew Tyler <*****>

To: USAWAW-Civil-Rights <USAWAW.Civil-Rights@usdoj.gov>

Mon, Apr 22, 2024 at 9:04 PM

In an effort to avoid any confusion or ambiguity, and in order to accurately hold those who violate the law against me accountable when I publish everything (including what you're privy and not privy to) about

state and federal government disability discrimination all over the Internet; please communicate with me solely in writing and sign communications or specify who is communicating.

Are you writing on behalf of the US Attorney's Office? 42 U.S.C. § 1987. Are you writing about the Department of Justice's own disability discrimination? 28 C.F.R. § 35.171? 28 C.F.R. § 35.172? And violation of civil rights; i.e., due process and equal protection?

Prohibition of discrimination in any program or activity by recipients or applicants of Federal financial assistance pursuant to basically all federal policy; i.e., 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 42 U.S.C. § 12133; 42 U.S. Code § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S. Code § 2000a-1; 42 U.S. Code § 2000a-2(a); 42 U.S. Code § 2000d; 28 CFR § 42.503, 28 C.F.R. § 42.108.

In your opinion, do you think the federal government suspending or terminating or refusing to grant or to continue Federal financial assistance applies to the entire state or just the election(s) that the state is discriminating against me in? 42 U.S.C. § 12132 -> 42 U.S.C. § 12133 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a)(2) -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1 and 29 U.S.C. § 794

The state's presidential eligibility requirements (e.g., requiring candidates to get X amount of signatures of eligible voters from that state, PER state) are plainly unconstitutional, an illegal and illegitimate government overreach. Violating the tenth amendment to the US Constitution, by the state attempting to defraud or thievishly conniving "the people" of the right to establish qualifications for the Presidency as **explicitly conferred to the US Constitution** pursuant to **Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution**, as an original intention of forethought by our founding fathers, not an afterthought implemented by Congress amending the US Constitution. Violating my due process and equal protection rights. In accordance with the "Supremacy Clause" (Article 6, clause 2 of the US Constitution), the US Constitution is the supreme law of the land, superseding/preempting conflicting state laws, in this case inferior subordinate state laws conflict with all Presidency eligibility requirements as vested in the supreme law of the land; i.e., it is established, "Qualifications for the Presidency," not "Qualifications for the Presidency and inferior subordinate state requirements" **Promulgated by Trump v. Anderson, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024)**, "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office," establishes: (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate. Constituting violations of: 18 U.S.C. § 595, 18 U.S.C. § 241, and 18 U.S.C. § 242

- "...we hold that a state amendment is unconstitutional when it has the likely effect of handicapping a class of candidates and has the sole purpose of creating additional qualifications indirectly." *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 836 (1995)
- `Representatives and Senators are as much officers of the entire union as is the President. States thus "have just as much right, and no more, to prescribe new qualifications for a representative, as they have for a president. . . . It is no original prerogative of state power to appoint a representative, a senator, or president for the union."` *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 803 (1995)
- `...Constitution's treatment of Presidential elections actively contradicts the majority's position. While the individual States have no "reserved" power to set qualifications for the office of President, we have long understood that they do have the power (as far as the Federal Constitution is concerned) to set qualifications for their Presidential electors — the delegates that each State selects to represent it in the electoral college that actually chooses the Nation's chief executive. Even respondents do not dispute that the States may establish qualifications for their delegates to the electoral college, as long as those qualifications pass muster under other constitutional provisions (primarily the First and Fourteenth Amendments). See *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23, 29 (1968); *McPherson v. Blacker*, 146 U.S. 1, 27-36 (1892). As the majority cannot argue that the Constitution affirmatively grants this power, the power must be one that is "reserved" to the States. It necessarily follows that the majority's understanding of the Tenth Amendment is incorrect, for the position of Presidential elector surely "'spring[s] out of the existence of the national government.'"` See *ante*, at 802. *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 861-62 (1995)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <***@*****>**

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Cc: USAWAW-Civil-Rights <USAWAW.Civil-Rights@usdoj.gov>

I thought someone from Washington's US Attorney's Office and/or Department of Justice Office wanted to chat with me? Did you people not want to commit the crime in writing or something? What did you want to chat about? Accommodate me by putting it in writing. Something the state of Washington has refused to do.

-Mathew Tyler

<https://www.FraudFires.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

ADA Request for reasonable accommodations US President candidate FEC#P60005600

9 messages

Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>
To: "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>
Cc: Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>

Wed, Mar 27, 2024 at 7:44 AM

Dear Mathew Taylor,

Thank you for contacting our office.

Washington's laws related to ballot access for presidential candidates do not impose any physical requirements on candidates. The purpose of the state laws is to ensure that the candidate has significant support in the state of Washington. Washington law requires only that candidates submit 1,000 signatures of voters registered in the state of Washington, gathered at organized meetings. Candidates are not required to personally participate in those meetings. These requirements appear in RCW 29A.56.600 through RCW 29A.56.670, which are available online at this website: <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=29A.56>.

At no point do candidates have to be physically present in the state of Washington in order to gain ballot access; they merely need to demonstrate the support of registered Washington voters. If you still believe that an accommodation is necessary, please identify how your disability interferes with your ability to arrange for the collection of signatures. Please also identify any accommodations that would allow you to participate while still demonstrating that your candidacy has significant support in Washington.

Sincerely,

Stu Jensen (*he, him*)
Candidate Filing Program Lead
Office of the Secretary of State
360-725-5785 | sos.wa.gov/elections/candidates

Providing voter and candidate focused information



WASHINGTON
Secretary of State

Elections Division



The information in this email is provided as a service to the public and to our county election partners and is for informational purposes only. The contents should not be construed as, and is not intended to be, legal advice. You should contact your attorney for assistance navigating the law.

2 attachments

 **MinorParty_Ind_PresCandidatesGuide2024.pdf**
875K

 **Mathew Tyler ADA accommodation request.pdf**
875K

Mathew Tyler <***@*****>****Wed, Mar 27, 2024 at 9:19 AM**

To: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>
Cc: "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>, Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>, judyg@atg.wa.gov, Info@bobferguson.com, Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov, USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov, USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov, Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov, Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov, frontdesk@hum.wa.gov

Mr. Jensen,

As needs associated with disabilities are broad and unique to each person, requiring case by case reasonable accommodations which is why the ADA is so broad, reaffirmed by the ADAAA. An ADA request for reasonable accommodations is not a matter for the state to determine whether my request meets my needs or not, the state is required to provide reasonable accommodations (28 C.F.R. § 35.130[d]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.149; 28 C.F.R. § 35.160[b], [c]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130[b][1]-[3], [6]-[8]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b] [1][A][i]-[iii], [B]-[E]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][i]-[iii]) unless the state can demonstrate and providing reasonable accommodations would cause undue hardship to the state or that honoring them would fundamentally alter the nature of the services (42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][ii], [iii]); herein subsequently elaborated on.

Although according to the Department of Justice via ada.gov, "Public entities may not ask about the nature or extent of an individual's disability,"(1) For me personally though, major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working leading to my being indigent thus unable to pay filing fees aka poll taxes or pay for campaign employees or able to acquire volunteers from a State that I am not a resident of. 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2); 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)(A), (B).

I wish to be listed on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate in the 2024 general election.

I request reasonable accommodations through an exception to practices, policies, and procedures to any and all physical requirements as well as time related requirements imposed by the state including without limitation to: the solicitation of signatures, collection of signatures, submission of signatures, start times, and deadlines for filing for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) US presidential candidate in the 2024 general election. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b), 42 U.S.C. § 12103(1)(D). If it's a matter of public record/procedure, my ADA request could be certified (by the State) and kept on file in lieu of the signatures required.

As a qualified individual with a disability, I should not be reliant on others being available for help; "Although [plaintiffs] were ultimately able to cast their vote with the fortuitous assistance of others, the purpose of the Rehabilitation Act is 'to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society'.... The right to vote should not be contingent on the happenstance that others are available to help." *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 506-7 (4th Cir. 2016). The purpose of the ADA and 504 is to empower persons with disabilities.

Preemption / preclusion of conflicting state laws,

Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification" is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)

'The "natural effect" of Title II's "reasonable modification" requirement, Crosby, 530 U.S. at 373, in light of the foregoing observations, requires preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification." Congress clearly meant Title II to sweep broadly. If all state laws were insulated from Title II's reasonable modification requirement solely because they were state laws, "state law [would serve as] an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress" in enacting Title II. Marsh, 499 F.3d at 177. Far from "provid[ing] a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities," 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1), the ADA would be powerless to work any reasonable modification in any requirement imposed by state law, no matter how trivial the requirement and no matter how minimal the costs of doing so. We conclude that the ADA's reasonable modification requirement contemplates modification to state laws, thereby permitting preemption of inconsistent state laws, when necessary to effectuate Title II's reasonable modification provision.[8]' (*Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys., No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013]*)

'...the ADA preempts inconsistent state law when appropriate and necessary to effectuate a reasonable accommodation under Title II is also consistent with decisions from our sister Circuits. See, e.g., Barber v. Colorado Dep't of Revenue, 562 F.3d 1222, 1232-33 (10th Cir. 2009) (ultimately concluding that there was no conflict between state law and the ADA in the case before it, but observing that the court "in no way affirm[ed] the district court's conclusion that '[a]n accommodation that would have required defendants to willfully ignore or violate the law is per se not reasonable.'" (citation omitted)); Quinones v. City of Evanston, Ill., 58 F.3d 275, 277 (7th Cir. 1995) ("[The defendant] believes that it is compelled to follow the directive from the state, but the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution requires a different order of priority. A discriminatory state law is not a defense to liability under federal law; it is a source of liability under federal law." (emphasis in original)); Williams v. Gen. Foods Corp., 492 F.2d 399, 404 (7th Cir. 1974) (similar). As the Ninth Circuit explained:

The court's obligation under the ADA . . . is to ensure that the decision reached by the state authority is appropriate under the law and in light of proposed alternatives. Otherwise, any state could adopt requirements imposing unreasonable obstacles to the disabled, and when haled into court could evade the antidiscrimination mandate of the ADA merely by explaining that the state authority considered possible modifications and rejected them...

The NYSLRS argues that "Title II . . . requires reasonable modification only of 'rules, policies, or practices' — not state statutes," NYSLRS Br. 19, and seeks to distinguish Crowder, which contemplated the modification of a mandatory Hawaii State administrative regulation rather than a state statute, see Crowder, 81 F.3d at 1481-85, on this ground, NYSLRS Br. 21 n.6. But as a general rule, duly promulgated state regulations have the force of law for these purposes as do statutes. See, e.g., State v. Kotis, 91 Hawai'i 319, 331, 984 P.2d 78, 90 (1999) (Under Hawaii law, "[a]dministrative rules, like statutes, have the force and effect of law."); Allstate Ins. Co. v. Rivera, 12 N.Y.3d 602, 608, 911 N.E.2d 817, 820, 883 N.Y.S.2d 755, 758 (2009) (under New York law, "[a] duly promulgated regulation . . . has the force of law." (internal quotation marks omitted)). From the standpoint of the ADA's preemptive force, we can discern no reason to distinguish between the preemption of state statutes and state regulations. Cf. Crosby, 530 U.S. at 372 n.6 (noting that "a variety of state laws and regulations may conflict with a federal statute" and be preempted). And for the reasons discussed above, we do not read the ADA to prohibit reasonable modifications to state statutes when appropriate.' (*Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys., No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013]*)

"The ADA is meant to ensure that people with disabilities can fully participate in all aspects of civic life. Under Title II, all state/local governments must follow the ADA regardless of their size."(2)

"The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal civil rights law that provides protections to people with disabilities to ensure that they are treated equally in all aspects of life. Title II of the ADA requires state and local governments ("public entities") to ensure that people with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to vote. The ADA's provisions apply to all aspects of voting," and "The ADA's provisions apply to all aspects of voting,"(3)

"the fact that a person with a disability is able to walk for some distance does not necessarily contradict a verbal assurance – many people with mobility disabilities can walk, but need their mobility device for longer distances or uneven terrain. This is particularly true for people who lack stamina, have poor balance, or use mobility devices because of respiratory, cardiac, or neurological disabilities."(1)

ADA stuff from the DOJ and ADA websites for the subsequent quotes is publicly accessible on my Google drive via the subsequent link. Please let me know if you have a problem accessing the files and I can email them to you; https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eyOqitflj37wTdgDooXibhml2ZXUP4d3?usp=drive_link

"...when a state law directly conflicts with the ADA, the state law must be interpreted in a way that complies with the ADA" (*American-Nurses-Assoc. -v.- O'Donnell,-California-Superintendent-of-Schools-United-States-Amicus-Brief.pdf*)

"the ADA requires Wisconsin to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures when the modifications are necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability. "(*statement_of_interest-carey_v_wisconsin_election_commission.pdf*)

Qualification standards and selection criteria that screen out people based on their disabilities that are not job-related or consistent with business necessity violate the ADA (*complaint_-_united_states_v_alabama_department_of_transportation.pdf*)

"Under Title II of the ADA, no qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a). This means that the County must give individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from any service provided to others. 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1). These legal requirements include providing equal access to the County's website and the public content posted there." (*letter_of_findings-upon_county_tx_election_website_accessibility_1.pdf*)

"...to avoid discrimination, a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, procedures, or practices when necessary to avoid disability discrimination, unless it can show that the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity." (*statement_of_interest-in_re_georgia_sb_202.pdf*)

"...under the ADA, voters with disabilities must have an equal opportunity to vote ... this equal opportunity requirement is separate from the requirement that public entities make reasonable modifications" (*statement_of_interest-in_re_georgia_sb_202.pdf*)

"The right to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government. [...] Undoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized."; *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964)

"Voting is a quintessential public activity. In enacting the ADA, Congress explicitly found that "individuals with disabilities ... have been ... relegated to a position of political powerlessness in our society, based on characteristics that are beyond the control of such individuals." *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509, 516, 124 S.Ct. 1978, 158 L.Ed.2d 820 (2004) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(7)). Ensuring that disabled individuals are afforded an opportunity to participate in voting that is equal to that afforded others, 28 C.F.R. § 35.130, helps ensure that those individuals are never relegated to a position of political powerlessness." *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 507 (4th Cir. 2016)

The Department of Justice offers the following(1) pertaining to undue burden and fundamentally altering anything;

1. "The decision that an action would result in an undue burden must be made by a high level official, no lower than a Department head, having budgetary authority and responsibility for making spending decisions, after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in an undue burden, a public entity must take any other action that would not result in an undue burden but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity."
2. "There are some situations where it simply is not possible to integrate people with disabilities without fundamentally altering the nature of a program, service, or activity. For example, moving a beach volleyball program into a gymnasium, so a player who uses a wheelchair can participate on a

Case 2:25-cv-00404-DAD-DMC Document 1 Filed 01/30/25 Page 92 of 147
flat surface without sand, would "fundamentally alter" the nature of the game. The ADA does not require changes of this nature."

Noncompliance / insubordination,

If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not demonstrate how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, **you and the state will be committing a hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249)** against me by discriminating against me for **my disability** in my participation and enjoyment of **federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245)** which will also **violate my civil rights**; due process and equal protection (**18 U.S.C. § 241** and **18 U.S.C. § 242**)

1. 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) Interfering with my ability to qualify and campaign as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,
2. 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,
3. 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance; and,
4. Civil litigation and criminal complaints with state law enforcement agencies and federal law enforcement agencies will be pursued.

Non ADA cases:

1. *Trump v. Anderson, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024)* establishes (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate; "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office"
2. [Arbitrary and capricious] candidate requirements are not in line with founding, quintessential principles of America, historical tradition, or the rights enshrined by the U.S. Constitution; *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen, 597 U.S. 1* establishes that "historical tradition" is a means in which law can be determined; and,
3. [heavy] burdens on minor parties seeking to be placed on the ballot for presidential electors violates the Equal protection clause, *Williams v. Rhodes, 393 U.S. 23 (1968)*; and,
4. Presidential candidate requirements violate the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the US Constitution; *Anderson v. Celebrezze, 460 U.S. 780 (1983)*; and,
5. Fees imposed by the State violate my equal protection rights (*Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections, 383 U.S. 663 [1966]*), due process, and the 24th amendment to the U.S. Constitution

Constitutional authority

United States Constitution, Art. I § 4, cl. 1 Pertains to Senator and Representatives, not the President of the United States of America; "The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators."

-Mathew Tyler

- (1) <https://www.ada.gov/resources/title-ii-primer/>
- (2) <https://www.ada.gov/topics/title-ii/>
- (3) <https://www.ada.gov/resources/polling-places-checklist>

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <***@*****.*****>****Mon, Apr 8, 2024 at 10:05 AM****To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>****Cc: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>, "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>, Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>, judyg@atg.wa.gov, Info@bobferguson.com, Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov, USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov, USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov, Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov, Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov, frontdesk@hum.wa.gov**

What other actions/alternatives to my request for reasonable modifications is the state proposing to make to satisfy the state's obligation to operate in an inclusive manner; providing me, a qualified individual with disabilities with an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a service, program, or activity of the state?

As mandated by federal law (28 CFR § 35.107), what is the contact information of the ADA coordinator / designated employee [28 CFR § 35.107(a)] and what is the published complaint procedure for grievances [28 CFR § 35.107(b)]?

29 U.S.C. § 794(a)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>**Wed, Apr 24, 2024 at 1:25 PM****To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>****Cc: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>, "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>, Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>, "judyg@atg.wa.gov" <judyg@atg.wa.gov>, "Info@bobferguson.com" <Info@bobferguson.com>, "Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov" <Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov>, "USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov" <USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov>, "USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov" <USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov>, "Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov" <Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov>, "Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov" <Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov>, "frontdesk@hum.wa.gov" <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>**

Dear Mathew Taylor:

Thank you for your response. The Office of the Secretary of State is committed to fully complying with the ADA and, in that regard, is more than willing to engage in the interactive process to determine whether modifications to ballot access requirements are necessary to ensure equal access to the ballot. Once we understand the specific accommodations that are necessary, we will be in a better position to determine whether such accommodations would fundamentally alter Washington State's requirement that each candidate demonstrate a sufficient modicum of public support to be listed as a candidate on the ballot.

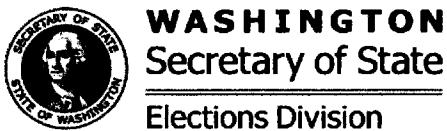
The Office of the Secretary of State cannot currently propose a reasonable accommodation because it does not currently have enough information about how your disability interferes with your ability to participate in Washington's election process as a presidential candidate. As we had mentioned previously, those ballot access laws do not impose any physical requirements. If they impose some other form of obstacle to you, we need more information about the nature of those obstacles to be able to consider and propose a reasonable accommodation.

We invite and strongly encourage you to engage in a collaborative process with our office so that we can better understand the specific obstacles you face. We are willing to engage in this discussion by email,

We look forward to speaking with you again.

Stu Jensen (*he, him*)
Candidate Filing Program Lead
Office of the Secretary of State
360-725-5785 | sos.wa.gov/elections/candidates

Providing voter and candidate focused information



The information in this email is provided as a service to the public and to our county election partners and is for informational purposes only. The contents should not be construed as, and is not intended to be, legal advice. You should contact your attorney for assistance navigating the law.

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>
Sent: Monday, April 8, 2024 10:05 AM
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>
Cc: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>; hi@tylerpresident.com; Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>; judyg@atg.wa.gov; Info@bobferguson.com; Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov; USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov; USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov; Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov; Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov; frontdesk@hum.wa.gov
Subject: Re: ADA Request for reasonable accommodations US President candidate FEC#P60005600

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <***@*****.*****>** Wed, Apr 24, 2024 at 9:31 PM
To: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>, "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>, Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>, "judyg@atg.wa.gov" <judyg@atg.wa.gov>, "Info@bobferguson.com" <Info@bobferguson.com>, "Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov" <Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov>, "USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov" <USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov>, "USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov" <USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov>, "Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov" <Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov>, "Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov" <Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov>, "frontdesk@hum.wa.gov" <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

Dear Office of the Secretary of State,

As previously indicated in paragraph two of my email of March 27, 2024; "...For me personally though, major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working leading to my being indigent thus unable to pay filing fees aka poll taxes or pay for campaign employees or able to acquire volunteers from a State that I am not a resident of."

28 C.F.R. § 35.160(c)

Non ADA laws prohibiting the signatures,

52 U.S. Code § 10501(a) via 52 U.S.C. § 10501(b)(4). I would also argue 52 U.S.C. § 10501(b)(1) as the residents presumably have to read where to write their information.

52 U.S.C. § 10502(a)(1), (3)-(6)

* durational residency is established by the requirement of registered voters of the state to sign a petition
 ** A durational-residency requirement is a rule that requires a person to be a resident of a particular state for a specific period before they can exercise a particular right or privilege.

18 U.S.C. § 595

Non ADA case,

- "...we hold that a state amendment is unconstitutional when it has the likely effect of handicapping a class of candidates and has the sole purpose of creating additional qualifications indirectly." *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 836 (1995)
- "Representatives and Senators are as much officers of the entire union as is the President. States thus "have just as much right, and no more, to prescribe new qualifications for a representative, as they have for a president. . . . It is no original prerogative of state power to appoint a representative, a senator, or president for the union." *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 803 (1995)
- "...Constitution's treatment of Presidential elections actively contradicts the majority's position. While the individual States have no "reserved" power to set qualifications for the office of President, we have long understood that they do have the power (as far as the Federal Constitution is concerned) to set qualifications for their Presidential electors — the delegates that each State selects to represent it in the electoral college that actually chooses the Nation's chief executive. Even respondents do not dispute that the States may establish qualifications for their delegates to the electoral college, as long as those qualifications pass muster under other constitutional provisions (primarily the First and Fourteenth Amendments). See *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23, 29 (1968); *McPherson v. Blacker*, 146 U.S. 1, 27-36 (1892). As the majority cannot argue that the Constitution affirmatively grants this power, the power must be one that is "reserved" to the States. It necessarily follows that the majority's understanding of the Tenth Amendment is incorrect, for the position of Presidential elector surely "'spring[s] out of the existence of the national government.'" See *ante*, at 802. *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 861-62 (1995)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>

Mon, Apr 29, 2024 at 1:06 PM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>, Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>
 Cc: "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>, Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>, "judyg@atg.wa.gov" <judyg@atg.wa.gov>, "Info@bobferguson.com" <Info@bobferguson.com>, "Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov" <Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov>, "USAIAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov" <USAIAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov>, "USAIAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov" <USAIAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov>, "Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov" <Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov>, "Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov" <Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov>, "frontdesk@hum.wa.gov" <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

Mathew Tyler,

Thank you for providing further information and engaging in the interactive process. In response to your concerns, we want to be clear that there is no filing fee in Washington State to obtain access to the ballot as independent or minor party candidate. The requirements for obtaining ballot access are set forth RCW 29A.56.600-29A.56.640. These statutes do not require payment of any fees.

As we had previously mentioned, the statutes also do not impose any physical requirements to obtain access to the ballot. As we had previously mentioned, RCW 29A.56.610 does not require that you attend any convention in person. To the extent the statute requires any convention to be held in-person, however, the Secretary of State offers the option of holding a virtual convention to meet the signature requirements under RCW 29A.56.610 as a reasonable accommodation to reduce any potential barriers of holding such a convention. The State, however, cannot waive the requirement of gathering signatures of registered voters as set forth in RCW 29A.56.610, as doing so would fundamentally alter the nature of the program by eliminating an essential requirement for independent or minor party presidential candidates to show a sufficient level of support within the State before obtaining access to the ballot.

Thank you again for engaging in the interactive process.

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>

Mon, Apr 29, 2024 at 3:17 PM

To: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>, "hi@tylerpresident.com" <hi@tylerpresident.com>, Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>, "judyg@atg.wa.gov" <judyg@atg.wa.gov>, "Info@bobferguson.com" <Info@bobferguson.com>, "Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov" <Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov>, "USAIAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov" <USAIAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov>, "USAIAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov" <USAIAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov>, "Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov" <Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov>, "Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov" <Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov>, "frontdesk@hum.wa.gov" <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

Dear Secretary of State,

As mandated by federal law, 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a), what is the contact information of the Secretary of State's Office's ADA coordinator / designated employee?

As mandated by federal law, 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(b), where are the Secretary of State's Office's grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints **published**?

In accordance with 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(c)(2)-(3), I also wish to inspect the Secretary of State's Office's self-evaluation report as mandated by 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(a).

Federal law, 28 C.F.R. § 35.107, can be viewed at, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/28/35.107>.

How can a "virtual convention" satisfy the signature requirement?

Please follow the procedures set forth in 28 C.F.R. § 35.164 for lawfully refusing an ADA request; the law can freely be viewed at: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/28/35.164>. The state must "...**demonstrate**...", "**not purport**". And, "...must be made by the head of the public entity or his or her designee after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action required to comply with this subpart would result in such an alteration or such burdens, a public entity shall take any other action that would not result in such an alteration or such burdens but would nevertheless ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity."

It is important to note that even if the state is able to demonstrate that honoring my request would cause an undue burden or fundamentally alter anything, the state is still required to provide inclusive access (28 CFR § 35.130(d), (g)) to the services to me, a qualified individual with a disability (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]) which will be on the state to determine eligibility requirements that do not discriminate against me. The state is required to provide reasonable accommodations (28 C.F.R. § 35.130[d]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.149; 28 C.F.R. § 35.160[b], [c]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130[b][1]-[3], [6]-[8]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][1][A][i]-[iii], [B]-[E]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][i]-[iii]) unless the state can demonstrate and providing reasonable accommodations would cause undue hardship to the state or that honoring them would fundamentally alter the nature of the services (42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][ii], [iii]).

"...compelled to follow the directive from the state, but the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution requires a different order of priority. A **discriminatory state law** is not a defense to liability under federal law; **it is a source of liability under federal law.** *Williams v. General Foods Corp.*, 492 F.2d 399, 404 (7th Cir. 1974)"; (*emphasis added*) *Quinones v. City of Evanston*, 58 F.3d 275, 277 (7th Cir. 1995)

"...we hold that a state amendment is unconstitutional when it has the likely effect of handicapping a class of candidates and has the sole purpose of creating additional qualifications indirectly." *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. v. Thornton*, 514 U.S. 779, 836 (1995)

Disability discrimination codified by 42 U.S.C. § 12132 can be freely viewed at, <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/12132>; 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iii), (B)-(E); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(i)-(iii). Constituting a violation of: 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 18 U.S.C. § 241; 18 U.S.C. § 242. 42 U.S.C. § 12132 -> 42 U.S.C. § 12133 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a)(2) -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1(1)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Front Desk (HUM) <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

Thu, May 2, 2024 at 10:38 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****>

Cc: "Front Desk (HUM)" <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

The Washington State Human Rights Commission (WSHRC) confirms receipt of your email below. The WSHRC is a state agency that administers and enforces the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 49.60 – Washington Law Against Discrimination, which protects citizens and residents of Washington State against discrimination in the areas of:

1. Employment – for businesses that have over 8 employees
2. Places of Public Accommodation
3. Housing or Real Estate Transactions
4. Insurance
5. Credit Transactions.

This law only gives the WSHRC the authority and jurisdiction to investigate complaints of discrimination in the above areas if based on:

1. Race
2. Color
3. Creed
4. National Origin
5. Immigration Status
6. Age
7. Sex / Sexual Orientation / Pregnancy
8. Marital Status
9. Veteran or Military Status

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10. The presence of a disability.

In addition, we also have the authority to investigate complaints of retaliation for opposing a discriminatory practice or for being a state employee or healthcare whistleblower.

The WSHRC does not have jurisdiction over certain services or entities, such as:

1. Native American tribes
2. Employers with fewer than eight employees
3. Religious employers
4. The federal government
5. Claims in which the harm occurred outside of the State of Washington
6. Date of harm occurred outside the statute of limitations.

If you believe that your inquiry falls under the required criteria listed above, you will have to complete our complaint forms which are available via our agency website at hum.wa.gov. No further action will be taken until you have provided the necessary information.

If you have any questions or need assistance in completing the form(s), please feel free to contact our office at (360) 753-6770 or through our toll-free line at 1-800-233-3247. Otherwise, if we do not receive a completed questionnaire by the deadline listed above, we will assume you are no longer interested in filing a complaint with our agency and we will take no further action.

Should you decide not to proceed with filing a complaint with our agency, please remove us from your distribution list.

WSHRC Staff

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
Sent: Monday, April 29, 2024 3:17 PM
To: Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>; hi@tylerpresident.com; Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>; judyg@atg.wa.gov; Info@bobferguson.com; Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov; USAIAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov; USAIAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov; Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov; Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov; Front Desk (HUM) <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>
Subject: Re: ADA Request for reasonable accommodations US President candidate FEC#P60005600

External Email

[Quoted text hidden]

Front Desk (HUM) <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

To: "*****" <*****>

Cc: "Front Desk (HUM)" <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>

[Quoted text hidden]

*WSHRC Staff***From:** Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>**Sent:** Wednesday, April 24, 2024 1:26 PM**To:** Mathew Tyler <*****>**Cc:** Elections - Candidate Support <CandidateSupport@sos.wa.gov>; hi@tylerpresident.com; Elections - Public <elections@sos.wa.gov>; judyg@atg.wa.gov; Info@bobferguson.com; Emily.Langlie@usdoj.gov; USAWAW.PublicComment@usdoj.gov; USAWAE.webmaster@usdoj.gov; Vanessa.Waldref@usdoj.gov; Tessa.Gorman@usdoj.gov; Front Desk (HUM) <frontdesk@hum.wa.gov>**Subject:** RE: ADA Request for reasonable accommodations US President candidate FEC#P60005600External Email

[Quoted text hidden]

RE: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations

18 messages

Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>
Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>

Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 1:33 PM

Hello Mr. Tyler,

Per my previous email, Independent Presidential Candidates do not file declarations or obtain signatures to be on the ballot in Rhode Island. The process to get an Independent Presidential Candidate on the ballot in Rhode Island is done entirely by the presidential candidate's electors. You can have up to four registered Rhode Island voters run as your presidential electors.

If one or more of your electors would like to request an exception to the ballot access requirements of the State, then they can submit that request to the State Board of Elections. (2000 Plainfield Pike, Cranston, RI 02921).

There are no requirements to be a write-in candidate in Rhode Island. Voters have the option to write-in anyone they want for President.

Regards,

Greg



Gregory McBurney

Deputy Director of Elections

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: gmcburney@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

148 W. River St, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-2340

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>
Sent: Monday, March 4, 2024 3:39 PM
To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
Cc: elections <elections@sos.ri.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important

Mr. McBurney,

I wish to be listed as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate, not as a write-in. As a disabled US citizen, I am also requesting ADA accommodations for an exception to any and all physical requirements that the State might impose to be listed on the ballot; including without limitation to: collecting signatures and submitting signatures. A number of states seem to have this requirement, which being required of some yet not all candidates seems to be a violation of the Equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the US Constitution.

What the State of Rhode Island's law provides for and doesn't provide for is inconsequential as federal law (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) which supersedes state law (Article 6, clause 2 to the US Constitution) requires that the State provide reasonable accommodations or "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations." If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not demonstrate how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, you and the State will be committing a hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249) against me by discriminating against me for my disability in my enjoyment of federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245) which will also violate my civil rights (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242).

Interfering with my:

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) ability to qualify as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

Would the State of Rhode Island like to proceed by making the reasonable accommodations I've requested by including my name on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate or would the State of Rhode Island rather proceed by having me file criminal complaints for a hate crime and disability discrimination with the appropriate State of Rhode Island and federal law enforcement agencies?

-Mathew Tyler

On Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 8:16 AM Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov> wrote:

Hello Mr. Tyler,

Thank you for contacting Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore's office.

We have received your letter dated January 28, 2024, requesting accommodations for ballot access in Rhode Island.

According to Rhode Island law, up to four presidential electors can declare for an Independent Presidential Candidate. There is no fee associated with this filing. The electors' names all appear on the same nomination petition, and they must receive 1,000 valid signatures from registered voters in Rhode Island to qualify for ballot access. The Independent Presidential candidate is not required to file a declaration or gather signatures. They must only certify to our office that the electors are authorized to run under their name.

If you have further questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Regards,

Greg



Gregory McBurney

Deputy Director of Elections

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: gmcburney@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

148 W. River St, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-2340

2 attachments

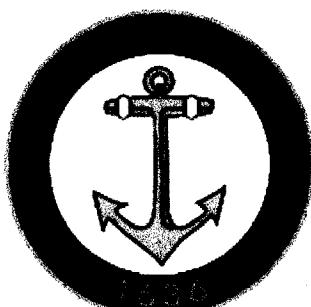


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Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>

Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 2:27 PM

To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.com>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. McBurney,

What is the law that states the process or official flow chart or something because according to what I've read;

"An independent presidential candidate must petition for placement on the general election ballot. This petition must contain 1,000 signatures. Petitions must be submitted to local elections officials for verification no later than 54 days prior to the general election" via https://ballotpedia.org/Ballot_access_requirements_for_presidential_candidates_in_Rhode_Island

and,

"Nomination papers are the forms on which you will obtain valid signatures of registered voters who are eligible to vote for the office that you are seeking. In order to be on the ballot, you will need to obtain a specified number of valid signatures on your nomination papers. All candidates for federal, state and local public office need nomination papers. The only candidates who do NOT need nomination papers are ENDORSED candidates for party offices (i.e. district, city, town or ward committees). However, UNENDORSED candidates for district, city, town or ward committees MUST gather signatures on

1/27/25, 9:55 PM

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Gmail RE: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations

nomination papers." via <https://vote.sos.ri.gov/Candidates/Nominations>

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
To: Mathew Tyler <*****>
Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>

Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 4:17 PM

Mr. Tyler,

Attached please find the Department of State Regulation for ballot placement. Section 1.5 discusses the process for Independent Presidential Candidates and Electors.

[Quoted text hidden]

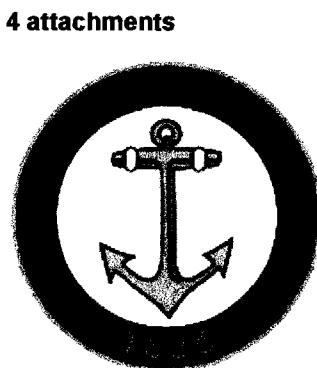


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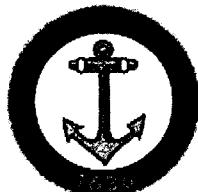


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497K

Mathew Tyler <*****>

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 7:48 AM

To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. McBurney,

As a disabled US citizen, I am requesting ADA accommodations for an exception to any and all physical requirements that the State might impose to be listed on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate; including without limitation to: 100-20-00 R.I. Code R. § 1.5(A) ("100 R.I. Code R. § 100-RICR-20-00-1.5-A"), 100-20-00 R.I. Code R. § 1.5(C) ("100 R.I. Code R. § 100-RICR-20-00-1.5-C"), collecting signatures, and submitting signatures.

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>

Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 9:05 AM

Mr. Tyler,

The ballot access process is dictated by state laws and rules/regulations. Our office does not have the authority to grant waivers.

[Quoted text hidden]

4 attachments

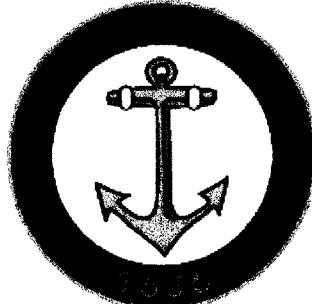


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Mathew Tyler <***@*****.*****>**

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 9:12 AM

To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.*****>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. McBurney,

Federal law (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) which supersedes state law (Article 6, clause 2 to the US Constitution) requires that the State provide reasonable accommodations or "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges,

advantages, or accommodations." If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not demonstrate how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, you and the State will be committing a hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249) against me by discriminating against me for my disability in my enjoyment of federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245) which will also violate my civil rights (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242).

Interfering with my:

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) ability to qualify as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

Would the State of Rhode Island like to proceed by making the reasonable accommodations I've requested by including my name on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate or would the State of Rhode Island rather proceed by having me file criminal complaints for a hate crime and disability discrimination with the appropriate State of Rhode Island and federal law enforcement agencies?

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 11:15 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. Tyler.

Our office does not have the power to grant accommodations that conflict with state law. I don't believe we are committing a hate crime with our stance however, we certainly understand your position.

Rob

Rob Rock



Deputy Secretary of State / Director of Administration

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: rrock@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

State House - 82 Smith St. Room 218, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-7979

[Quoted text hidden]

5 attachments

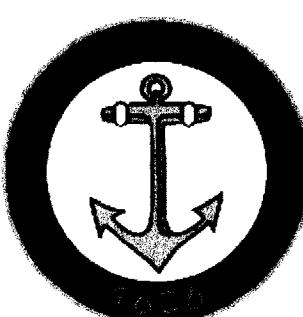


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Mathew Tyler <***@sos.ri.gov>**

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 11:25 AM

To: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@sos.ri.gov>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. Rock,

The choices for the State are:

1. Honor my request and make the reasonable accommodations that I requested; or,
2. "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations."; or,
3. Refuse to honor my request and fail to satisfy the aforementioned demonstration requirement thereby committing a hate crime and disability discrimination against me
 1. State and federal criminal charges will be pursued against all that participate in the aforementioned hate crime and disability discrimination; and,
 2. Civil litigation will be pursued

Please let me know how the State would like to proceed.

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 12:18 PM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. Tyler,

We cannot honor your request however, if you are running as an independent presidential candidate, you are not eligible to file on your behalf. Up to four Rhode Island electors must file on your behalf and gather the 1,000 signatures. If they do so, your name will appear on the ballot.

Rob



Rob Rock

Deputy Secretary of State / Director of Administration

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: rrock@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

State House - 82 Smith St. Room 218, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-7979

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
Sent: Tuesday, March 5, 2024 2:26 PM
To: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>; Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>; Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: Request for accommodations

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important

Mr. Rock,

The choices for the State are:

1. Honor my request and make the reasonable accommodations that I requested; or,
2. "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations."; or,
3. Refuse to honor my request and fail to satisfy the aforementioned demonstration requirement thereby committing a hate crime and disability discrimination against me
 1. State and federal criminal charges will be pursued against all that participate in the aforementioned hate crime and disability discrimination; and,
 2. Civil litigation will be pursued

Please let me know how the State would like to proceed.

-Mathew Tyler

Gmail RE: [EXTERNAL] Re: Request for accommodations
On Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 11:15 AM Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov> wrote:

Mr. Tyler,

Our office does not have the power to grant accommodations that conflict with state law. I don't believe we are committing a hate crime with our stance however, we certainly understand your position.

Rob



Rob Rock

Deputy Secretary of State / Director of Administration

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: rrock@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

State House - 82 Smith St. Room 218, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-7979

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
Sent: Tuesday, March 5, 2024 12:12 PM
To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>; Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>; Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Re: Request for accommodations

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important

Mr. McBurney,

Federal law (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) which supersedes state law (Article 6, clause 2 to the US Constitution) requires that the State provide reasonable accommodations or "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations." If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not demonstrate how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, you and the State will be committing a hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249) against me by discriminating against me for my disability in my enjoyment of federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245) which will also violate my civil rights (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242).

Interfering with my:

- 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) ability to qualify as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,
- 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,
- 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

Would the State of Rhode Island like to proceed by making the reasonable accommodations I've requested by including my name on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate or would the State of Rhode Island rather proceed by having me file criminal complaints for a hate crime and disability discrimination with the appropriate State of Rhode Island and federal law enforcement agencies?

-Mathew Tyler

On Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 9:05 AM Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov> wrote:

Mr. Tyler,

The ballot access process is dictated by state laws and rules/regulations. Our office does not have the authority to grant waivers.

Regards,

Greg



Gregory McBurney
Deputy Director of Elections
RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: gmcburney@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

148 W. River St, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-2340

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
Sent: Tuesday, March 5, 2024 10:49 AM
To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>; Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important

Mr. McBurney,

As a disabled US citizen, I am requesting ADA accommodations for an exception to any and all physical requirements that the State might impose to be listed on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate; including without limitation to: 100-20-00 R.I. Code R. § 1.5(A) ("100 R.I.

Gmail RE: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations
Code R. § 100-RICR-20-00-1.5-A"), 100-20-00 R.I. Code R. § 1.5(C) ("100 R.I. Code R. § 100-RICR-20-00-1.5-C"), collecting signatures, and submitting signatures.

-Mathew Tyler

On Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 4:17 PM Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov> wrote:

Mr. Tyler,

Attached please find the Department of State Regulation for ballot placement. Section 1.5 discusses the process for Independent Presidential Candidates and Electors.

Regards,

Greg



Gregory McBurney
Deputy Director of Elections
RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: gmcburney@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

148 W. River St, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-2340

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
Sent: Monday, March 4, 2024 5:28 PM
To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>; Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important

Mr. McBurney,

What is the law that states the process or official flow chart or something because according to what I've read;

"An independent presidential candidate must petition for placement on the general election ballot. This petition must contain 1,000 signatures. Petitions must be submitted to local elections officials

and,

"Nomination papers are the forms on which you will obtain valid signatures of registered voters who are eligible to vote for the office that you are seeking. In order to be on the ballot, you will need to obtain a specified number of valid signatures on your nomination papers. All candidates for federal, state and local public office need nomination papers. The only candidates who do NOT need nomination papers are ENDORSED candidates for party offices (i.e. district, city, town or ward committees). However, UNENDORSED candidates for district, city, town or ward committees MUST gather signatures on nomination papers." via https://vote.sos.ri.gov/Candidates/Nominations

-Mathew Tyler

On Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 1:33 PM Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov> wrote:

Hello Mr. Tyler,

Per my previous email, Independent Presidential Candidates do not file declarations or obtain signatures to be on the ballot in Rhode Island. The process to get an Independent Presidential Candidate on the ballot in Rhode Island is done entirely by the presidential candidate's electors. You can have up to four registered Rhode Island voters run as your presidential electors.

If one or more of your electors would like to request an exception to the ballot access requirements of the State, then they can submit that request to the State Board of Elections. (2000 Plainfield Pike, Cranston, RI 02921).

There are no requirements to be a write-in candidate in Rhode Island. Voters have the option to write-in anyone they want for President.

Regards,

Greg



Gregory McBurney

Deputy Director of Elections

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: gmcburney@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

148 W. River St, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-2340

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
Sent: Monday, March 4, 2024 3:39 PM
To: Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

You don't often get email from *****. Learn why this is important



Mr. McBurney,

I wish to be listed as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate, not as a write-in. As a disabled US citizen, I am also requesting ADA accommodations for an exception to any and all physical requirements that the State might impose to be listed on the ballot; including without limitation to: collecting signatures and submitting signatures. A number of states seem to have this requirement, which being required of some yet not all candidates seems to be a violation of the Equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the US Constitution.

What the State of Rhode Island's law provides for and doesn't provide for is inconsequential as federal law (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.) which supersedes state law (Article 6, clause 2 to the US Constitution) requires that the State provide reasonable accommodations or "...demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations." If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not demonstrate how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, you and the State will be committing a hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249) against me by discriminating against me for my disability in my enjoyment of federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245) which will also violate my civil rights (18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242).

Interfering with my:

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) ability to qualify as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,

18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

Would the State of Rhode Island like to proceed by making the reasonable accommodations I've requested by including my name on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate or would the State of Rhode Island rather proceed by having me file criminal complaints for a hate crime and disability discrimination with the appropriate State of Rhode Island and federal law enforcement agencies?

-Mathew Tyler

On Mon, Mar 4, 2024 at 8:16 AM Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov> wrote:

Helo Mr. Tyler,

We have received your letter dated January 28, 2024, requesting accommodations for ballot access in Rhode Island.

According to Rhode Island law, up to four presidential electors can declare for an Independent Presidential Candidate. There is no fee associated with this filing. The electors' names all appear on the same nomination petition, and they must receive 1,000 valid signatures from registered voters in Rhode Island to qualify for ballot access. The Independent Presidential candidate is not required to file a declaration or gather signatures. They must only certify to our office that the electors are authorized to run under their name.

If you have further questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Regards,

Greg



Gregory McBurney

Deputy Director of Elections

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: gmcburney@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

148 W. River St, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-2340

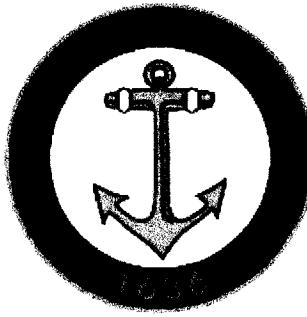


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21K

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Tue, Mar 5, 2024 at 12:33 PM

To: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mr. Rock,

State and federal hate crime charges for all that participate in this disability discrimination then.

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Wed, Mar 6, 2024 at 3:10 PM

To: Ask.CRT@usdoj.gov

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?ik=5e939361e7&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f:1792632968876828192&simpl=msg...> 14/19

Abuse of a public office. Disability discrimination

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <***@*****.gov>**

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>

Cc: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mon, Apr 8, 2024 at 10:07 AM

What other actions/alternatives to my request for reasonable modifications is the state proposing to make to satisfy the state's obligation to operate in an inclusive manner; providing me, a qualified individual with disabilities with an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a service, program, or activity of the state?

As mandated by federal law (28 CFR § 35.107), what is the contact information of the ADA coordinator / designated employee [28 CFR § 35.107(a)] and what is the published complaint procedure for grievances [28 CFR § 35.107(b)]?

29 U.S.C. § 794(a)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Tue, Apr 9, 2024 at 4:56 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>

Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mathew,

Do you have between one and four Rhode Islanders that will file Declarations of Candidacy forms on your behalf on June 24, 25, or 26th?

[Quoted text hidden]



image001.png
21K

Mathew Tyler <***@*****.gov>**

Wed, Apr 10, 2024 at 10:34 AM

To: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney

<gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Rob,

What people seem to fail to realize is: not only have I planned this far, to leverage the law in a way that I have; I have also planned for beyond. It is my opinion that one of two things will happen, either the state will honor my request for reasonable modifications or everything, the ADA, case laws, statutes, my opinions, everything will be public. The latter allowing for anyone, including foreign interests, even if through litigation, to advance my efforts of advancing US disability policy 29 U.S.C. § 701(c) and purpose 29 U.S.C. § 701(b), 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b) and antidiscrimination policy of the US.

Constituting violations of: 18 U.S.C. § 595, 18 U.S.C. § 241, and 18 U.S.C. § 242; Federal and state presidential eligibility requirements (e.g., requiring candidates to get X amount of signatures of eligible voters from that state, PER state) are plainly unconstitutional, an illegal and illegitimate government overreach. Violating the tenth amendment to the US Constitution, by the state attempting to defraud or thievishly conniving "the people" of the right to establish qualifications for the Presidency as explicitly conferred to the US Constitution pursuant to Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution. Violating my due process and equal protection rights. In accordance with the "Supremacy Clause" to the US Constitution (Article 6, clause 2), the US Constitution is the supreme law of the land, superseding/preempting conflicting state laws, in this case inferior state requirements conflict with all Presidency eligibility requirements as vested in the supreme law of the land; i.e., it is established, "Qualifications for the Presidency," not "Qualifications for the Presidency and inferior state requirements" Promulgated by *Trump v. Anderson, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024)*, "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office," establishes: (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate.

Pertaining to my being a qualified individual with disability (42 U.S.C. § 12131[2]), for me personally afflicted with Central core disease, ADHD, among other ailments, major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working; 28 C.F.R. § 35.108(d)(ii), "...primary object of attention in cases brought under title II of the ADA should be whether public entities have complied with their obligations and whether discrimination has occurred..." (emphasis added)

In your opinion, when the federal government talks about terminating or refusing to grant or refusing to continue federal financial assistance (42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1[1], "...authorized and directed to effectuate the provisions of section 2000d ... termination of or refusal to grant or to continue assistance under such program or activity to any recipient ... failure to comply with such requirement..."), do you think that applies to the entire state or just the election(s) that the state is discriminating against me in? 42 U.S.C. § 12132 -> 42 U.S.C. § 12133 -> 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a)(2) -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d -> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d-1(1)

In accordance with federal law (28 C.F.R. § 35.107), what is the contact information of the ADA coordinator / designated employee as required by 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a)? What are the published grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints as required by 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(b)? In accordance with 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(c)(2)-(3), I wish to inspect your department's self-evaluation report (28 C.F.R. § 35.105[a]).

The socialist constructs that are: the state, the department, agency etc are codified as a "public entity," 42 U.S.C. § 12131(1).

The state refusing my request for reasonable modifications does not release the state from its obligations 28 C.F.R. § 35.102(a); 28 C.F.R. § 35.101(b); 29 U.S.C. § 794(a), 28 CFR § 35.149; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(g); 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(a)(1), (b); 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(B)-(D); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d); to not exclude me, a qualified individual with a disability from the participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a); 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(iii), (v), (vii); (3), (6), (7)(i), (8), (c), (d); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d). Especially a public entity that is receiving, or wants to receive federal financial assistance, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d. Also violating at least one international law, the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment; specifically sections 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8

Duties required by the head of a public entity, 28 C.F.R. § 35.164

28 C.F.R. § 35.160(c)(2) prohibits public entities from relying on an adult accompanying an individual with a disability to facilitate communication

According to *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone, 813 F.3d 494, 506-7 (4th Cir. 2016)*, a qualified individual with a disability should not have to rely on other people to participate in any aspect of voting; "...the purpose of the Rehabilitation Act is 'to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society'.... The right to vote should not be contingent on the happenstance that others are

available to help." especially when the state is required to provide an exception by preempted superior law that has been affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)

"Voting is a quintessential public activity. In enacting the ADA, Congress explicitly found that " 'individuals with disabilities ... have been ... relegated to a position of political powerlessness in our society, based on characteristics that are beyond the control of such individuals.' " *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509, 516, 124 S.Ct. 1978, 158 L.Ed.2d 820 (2004) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(7)). Ensuring that disabled individuals are afforded an opportunity to participate in voting that is equal to that afforded others, 28 C.F.R. § 35.130, helps ensure that those individuals are never relegated to a position of political powerlessness." *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 507 (4th Cir. 2016)

Non ADA laws prohibiting the signature provision,

52 U.S.C. § 10501(a) via 52 U.S.C. § 10501(b)(4) and I would also argue (b)(1) as the residents presumably have to read where to fill out as well as write their information.

52 U.S.C. § 10502(a)(1), (3)-(6)

* durational residency is established by the requirement of registered voters of the state to sign a petition

** A durational-residency requirement is a rule that requires a person to be a resident of a particular state for a specific period before they can exercise a particular right or privilege.

52 U.S.C. § 10502(b) abolishes the durational residency requirement as a precondition to voting for President and Vice President

52 U.S.C. § 10502(c) "No citizen of the United States who is otherwise qualified to vote in any election for President and Vice President shall be denied the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President, or for President and Vice President, in such election because of the failure of such citizen to comply with any durational residency requirement of such State or political subdivision"

"The right to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government. [...] Undoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized."; *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Rob Rock <rock@sos.ri.gov>

Thu, Apr 11, 2024 at 4:32 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBumey <grmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mathew,

To obtain ballot access, between 1 and 4 people need to file a Declaration of Candidacy form with our office on June 24, 25, or 26 (by 4p on the 26th). They will then come back to our office on July 2 to pick up the blank nomination papers that will need to be signed by at least 1,000 Rhode Island registered voters. If those filing the declarations are unable to gather the signatures, they can designate others to do so.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

[Quoted text hidden]

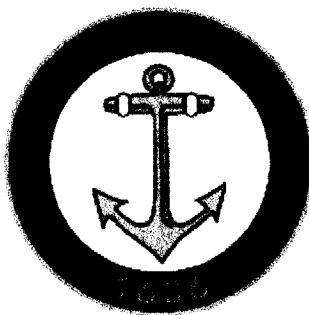


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21K

Mathew Tyler <***@*****.gov>**

Thu, Apr 11, 2024 at 11:24 AM

To: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>, Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Rob,

I have the following questions,

1. What is the contact information of the state's ADA coordinator / designated employee as required by 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(a)?
2. What are the published grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of complaints as required by 28 C.F.R. § 35.107(b)?
3. What is your state's self-evaluation report 28 C.F.R. § 35.105(a)?

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]

Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

Thu, Apr 11, 2024 at 11:53 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>

Cc: Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>, Gregory McBurney <gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Mathew,

The Governor's Commission on Disabilities is the best place to contact. Here is their information: <https://gcd.ri.gov/about-us/staffcontact-us>.

Rob



Rob Rock

Deputy Secretary of State / Director of Administration

RI Department of State | Secretary of State Gregg M. Amore

Email: rrock@sos.ri.gov | Website: www.sos.ri.gov | Twitter: @RISecState

State House - 82 Smith St. Room 218, Providence, RI 02903 | (401) 222-7979

From: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>

Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2024 2:25 PM

To: Rob Rock <rrock@sos.ri.gov>

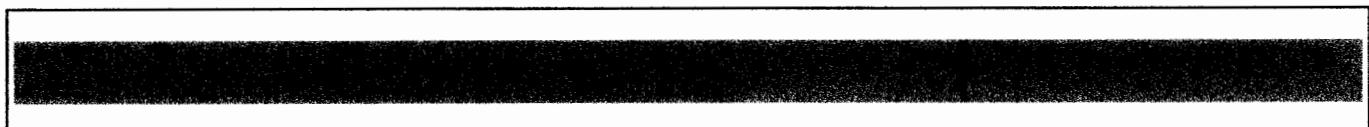
Cc: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****.gov>; Kathy Placencia <kplacencia@sos.ri.gov>; Gregory McBurney

1/27/25, 9:55 PM

Case 2:25-cv-00404-DAD-DMC Document 1 Filed 01/30/25 Page 118 of 147

<gmcburney@sos.ri.gov>

Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL]: Re: Request for accommodations



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21K

Mathew Tyler <***@*****>**
To: Crystal.M.Martin@gcd.ri.gov, GCD.Disabilities@gcd.ri.gov

Fri, Apr 12, 2024 at 1:32 PM

[Quoted text hidden]



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21K

Re: Presidential Candidate Information 2024

3 messages

MDOS-BOERegulatory <MDOS-BOERegulatory@michigan.gov>
To: "*****" <*****>

Fri, Mar 29, 2024 at 12:50 PM

Dear Mathew Tyler:

The Department is in receipt of your March 6, 2024 email where you request an accommodation to be placed on the November ballot as candidate for president without "collecting signatures and submitting signatures." As a threshold matter, it is unclear that submitting signatures is a service, program, or activity of a public entity for purposes of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Assuming for purposes of this email that the submission of petitions is a "service, program, or activity", your request is denied as it does not seek an accommodation, but rather seeks a fundamental altering of a state program in the form of waiving a statutory requirement in its entirety. While rules, policies, and practices may be subject to reasonable modification, essential eligibility requirements are not. See e.g. *Mary Jo C. v. New York State & Local Ret. Sys.*, 707 F.3d 144, 159 (2d Cir. 2013). Waiving an essential eligibility standard would constitute a fundamental alteration in the nature of the program at issue. See also *Pottgen v. Missouri State High School Activities Ass'n*, 40 F.3d 926, 930 (8th Cir. 1994). In Michigan, any individual wishing to run as a candidate without party affiliation for president submit a minimum of 12,000 signatures to be eligible to appear on the ballot.

Thank you,

Bureau of Elections

Michigan Department of State

Secretary of State Jocelyn Benson

P.O. Box 20126

Lansing, Michigan 48901

Main: 517-335-3234

*Get personalized voter information
on early voting and other topics
at Michigan.gov Vote*

Mathew Tyler <***>**

To: MDOS-BOERegulatory <MDOS-BOERegulatory@michigan.gov>

Sat, Mar 30, 2024 at 9:34 PM

Michigan Bureau of Elections,

Where is the demonstration that honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of the service as required by 28 CFR § 35.130(7)(i), 28 CFR § 35.130(b)(8)? Collection of signatures has no relation to the qualifications for one being President. It is important to note that even if the state is able to demonstrate that honoring my request would cause an undue burden or fundamentally alter anything, which the Department of Justice provides guidelines for (subsequent in the email) who can make the determination and that a demonstration is required; the state is still required to provide inclusive access (28 CFR § 35.130(d), (g)) to the services to me which will be on the state to determine eligibility requirements that do not discriminate against me,

Have you actually read and fathom *Mary Jo C. v. New York State & Local Ret. Sys.*, 707 F.3d 144, 159 (2d Cir. 2013)? I cite it numerous times later in this email which is why I ask.

Seaman v. Virginia, 593 F. Supp. 3d 293, 321 (W.D. Va. 2022) ("The Fourth Circuit has further clarified that Title II of the ADA "trumps state regulations that conflict with its requirements," considering that "[r]equiring public entities to make changes to rules, policies, practices, or services is exactly what the ADA does." *Nat'l Fed. of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 508 (4th Cir. 2016). If that were not so and "all state laws were insulated from Title II's reasonable modification requirement solely because they were state laws ... the ADA would be powerless to work any reasonable modification in any requirement imposed by state law, no matter how trivial the requirement and no matter how minimal the costs of doing so." *Lamone*, 813 F.3d at 509 (quoting *Mary Jo C. v. New York State & Local Ret. Sys.*, 707 F.3d 144, 163 (2d Cir. 2013))")

As needs associated with disabilities are broad and unique to each person, requiring case by case reasonable accommodations which is why the ADA is so broad, reaffirmed by the ADAAA. An ADA request for reasonable accommodations is not a matter for the state to determine whether my request meets my needs or not, the state is required to provide reasonable accommodations (28 C.F.R. § 35.130[d]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.149; 28 C.F.R. § 35.160[b], [c]; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130[b][1]-[3], [6]-[8]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b] [1][A][i]-[iii], [B]-[E]; 42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][i]-[iii]) unless the state can demonstrate and providing reasonable accommodations would cause undue hardship to the state or that honoring them would fundamentally alter the nature of the services (42 U.S.C. § 12182[b][2][A][ii], [iii]); herein subsequently elaborated on.

Although according to the Department of Justice via ada.gov, "Public entities may not ask about the nature or extent of an individual's disability,"(1) For me personally though, major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working leading to my being indigent thus unable to pay filing fees aka poll taxes. 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2); 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)(A), (B).

I wish to be listed on the ballot as an unaffiliated (independent) candidate in the 2024 general election.

I request reasonable modifications through an exception to practices, policies, and procedures to any and all physical requirements as well as time related requirements imposed by the state including without limitation to: the solicitation of signatures, collection of signatures, submission of signatures, start times, and deadlines for filing for ballot access as an unaffiliated (independent) US presidential candidate in the 2024 general election. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b), 42 U.S.C. § 12103(1)(D). If it's a matter of public record/procedure, my ADA request could be certified (by the State) and kept on file in lieu of the signatures required.

As a qualified individual with a disability, I should not be reliant on others being available for help; "Although [plaintiffs] were ultimately able to cast their vote with the fortuitous assistance of others, the purpose of the Rehabilitation Act is 'to empower individuals with disabilities to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society'.... The right to vote should not be contingent on the happenstance that others are available to help." *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 506-7 (4th Cir. 2016). The purpose of the ADA and 504 is to empower persons with disabilities.

Preemption / preclusion of conflicting state laws,

Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required "reasonable modification" is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)

‘The “natural effect” of Title II’s “reasonable modification” requirement, Crosby, 530 U.S. at 373, in light of the foregoing observations, requires preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required “reasonable modification.” Congress clearly meant Title II to sweep broadly. If all state laws were insulated from Title II’s reasonable modification requirement solely because they were state laws, “state law [would serve as] an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress” in enacting Title II. Marsh, 499 F.3d at 177. Far from “provid[ing] a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities,” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1), the ADA would be powerless to work any reasonable modification in any requirement imposed by state law, no matter how trivial the requirement and no matter how minimal the costs of doing so. We conclude that the ADA’s reasonable modification requirement contemplates modification to state laws, thereby permitting preemption of inconsistent state laws, when necessary to effectuate Title II’s reasonable modification provision.[8]’ (*Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys., No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013]*)

‘...the ADA preempts inconsistent state law when appropriate and necessary to effectuate a reasonable accommodation under Title II is also consistent with decisions from our sister Circuits. See, e.g., Barber v. Colorado Dep’t of Revenue, 562 F.3d 1222, 1232-33 (10th Cir. 2009) (ultimately concluding that there was no conflict between state law and the ADA in the case before it, but observing that the court “in no way affirm[ed] the district court’s conclusion that ‘[a]n accommodation that would have required defendants to willfully ignore or violate the law is per se not reasonable.’” (citation omitted)); Quinones v. City of Evanston, Ill., 58 F.3d 275, 277 (7th Cir. 1995) (“[The defendant] believes that it is compelled to follow the directive from the state, but the Supremacy Clause of the Constitution requires a different order of priority. A discriminatory state law is not a defense to liability under federal law; it is a source of liability under federal law.” (emphasis in original)); Williams v. Gen. Foods Corp., 492 F.2d 399, 404 (7th Cir. 1974) (similar). As the Ninth Circuit explained:

The court’s obligation under the ADA . . . is to ensure that the decision reached by the state authority is appropriate under the law and in light of proposed alternatives. Otherwise, any state could adopt requirements imposing unreasonable obstacles to the disabled, and when haled into court could evade the antidiscrimination mandate of the ADA merely by explaining that the state authority considered possible modifications and rejected them...

The NYSLRS argues that “Title II . . . requires reasonable modification only of ‘rules, policies, or practices’ — not state statutes,” NYSLRS Br. 19, and seeks to distinguish Crowder, which contemplated the modification of a mandatory Hawaii State administrative regulation rather than a state statute, see Crowder, 81 F.3d at 1481-85, on this ground, NYSLRS Br. 21 n.6. But as a general rule, duly promulgated state regulations have the force of law for these purposes as do statutes. See, e.g., State v. Kotis, 91 Hawai’i 319, 331, 984 P.2d 78, 90 (1999) (Under Hawaii law, “[a]dministrative rules, like statutes, have the force and effect of law.”); Allstate Ins. Co. v. Rivera, 12 N.Y.3d 602, 608, 911 N.E.2d 817, 820, 883 N.Y.S.2d 755, 758 (2009) (under New York law, “[a] duly promulgated regulation . . . has the force of law.” (internal quotation marks omitted)). From the standpoint of the ADA’s preemptive force, we can discern no reason to distinguish between the preemption of state statutes and state regulations. Cf. Crosby, 530 U.S. at 372 n.6 (noting that “a variety of state laws and regulations may conflict with a federal statute” and be preempted). And for the reasons discussed above, we do not read the ADA to prohibit reasonable modifications to state statutes when appropriate.’ (*Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local Retirement Sys., No. 11-2215 [2d Cir. 2013]*)

“The ADA is meant to ensure that people with disabilities can fully participate in all aspects of civic life. Under Title II, all state/local governments must follow the ADA regardless of their size.”(2)

“The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal civil rights law that provides protections to people with disabilities to ensure that they are treated equally in all aspects of life. Title II of the ADA requires state and local governments (“public entities”) to ensure that people with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to vote. The ADA’s provisions apply to all aspects of voting,” and “The ADA’s provisions apply to all aspects of voting,”(3)

“the fact that a person with a disability is able to walk for some distance does not necessarily contradict a verbal assurance – many people with mobility disabilities can walk, but need their mobility device for longer distances or uneven terrain. This is particularly true for people who lack stamina, have poor balance, or use mobility devices because of respiratory, cardiac, or neurological disabilities.”(1)

ADA stuff from the DOJ and ADA websites for the subsequent quotes is publicly accessible on my Google drive via the subsequent link. Please let me know if you have a problem accessing the files and I can

email them to you; https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eyOqitflj37wTdgDooXibhml2ZXUP4d3?usp=drive_link

"...when a state law directly conflicts with the ADA, the state law must be interpreted in a way that complies with the ADA" (*American-Nurses-Assoc.-v.-ODonnell,-California-Superintendent-of-Schools-United-States-Amicus-Brief.pdf*)

"the ADA requires Wisconsin to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures when the modifications are necessary to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability. "(*statement_of_interest-carey_v_wisconsin_election_commission.pdf*)

Qualification standards and selection criteria that screen out people based on their disabilities that are not job-related or consistent with business necessity violate the ADA (*complaint_-_united_states_v_alabama_department_of_transportation.pdf*)

"Under Title II of the ADA, no qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a). This means that the County must give individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to participate in and benefit from any service provided to others. 42 U.S.C. § 12132; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1). These legal requirements include providing equal access to the County's website and the public content posted there." (*letter_of_findings-upon_county_tx_election_website_accessibility_1.pdf*)

"...to avoid discrimination, a public entity must reasonably modify its policies, procedures, or practices when necessary to avoid disability discrimination, unless it can show that the modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of the service, program, or activity." (*statement_of_interest-in_re_georgia_sb_202.pdf*)

"...under the ADA, voters with disabilities must have an equal opportunity to vote ... this equal opportunity requirement is separate from the requirement that public entities make reasonable modifications" (*statement_of_interest-in_re_georgia_sb_202.pdf*)

"The right to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government. [...] Undoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized."; *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 555 (1964)

"Voting is a quintessential public activity. In enacting the ADA, Congress explicitly found that "individuals with disabilities ... have been ... relegated to a position of political powerlessness in our society, based on characteristics that are beyond the control of such individuals." *Tennessee v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509, 516, 124 S.Ct. 1978, 158 L.Ed.2d 820 (2004) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(7)). Ensuring that disabled individuals are afforded an opportunity to participate in voting that is equal to that afforded others, 28 C.F.R. § 35.130, helps ensure that those individuals are never relegated to a position of political powerlessness." *Nat'l Fed'n of the Blind v. Lamone*, 813 F.3d 494, 507 (4th Cir. 2016)

The Department of Justice offers the following(1) pertaining to undue burden and fundamentally altering anything;

1. "The decision that an action would result in an undue burden must be made by a high level official, no lower than a Department head, having budgetary authority and responsibility for making spending decisions, after considering all resources available for use in the funding and operation of the service, program, or activity, and must be accompanied by a written statement of the reasons for reaching that conclusion. If an action would result in an undue burden, a public entity must take any other action that would not result in an undue burden but would nevertheless ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services provided by the public entity."
2. "There are some situations where it simply is not possible to integrate people with disabilities without fundamentally altering the nature of a program, service, or activity. For example, moving a beach volleyball program into a gymnasium, so a player who uses a wheelchair can participate on a flat surface without sand, would "fundamentally alter" the nature of the game. The ADA does not require changes of this nature."

29 CFR § 1630.2(j)(iii) The primary object of attention in cases brought under the ADA should be whether covered entities have complied with their obligations and whether discrimination has occurred, not whether an individual's impairment substantially limits a major life activity. Accordingly, the threshold issue of whether an impairment "substantially limits" a major life activity should not demand extensive analysis.

28 CFR § 35.101(b)

42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(5)(A), 42 U.S.C. § 12111(10)(A); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(iii)

28 CFR § 35.164

28 CFR § 35.101(b), 28 CFR § 35.102(a), 28 CFR § 35.130, 28 CFR § 35.160,

42 U.S.C. § 2000e-7, 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(d), 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. § 1986

Noncompliance / insubordination,

If the State does not honor my request for reasonable accommodations and the State does not demonstrate how honoring my request would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations, **you and the state will be committing a hate crime (18 U.S.C. § 249)** against me by **discriminating** against me for **my disability** in my participation and enjoyment of **federally protected activities (18 U.S.C. § 245)** which will also **violate my civil rights**; due process and equal protection (**18 U.S.C. § 241 and 18 U.S.C. § 242**)

1. 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A) Interfering with my ability to qualify and campaign as a candidate for elective office in any primary, special, or general election; and,
2. 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B) participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; and,
3. 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E) participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance; and,
4. Civil litigation and criminal complaints with state law enforcement agencies and federal law enforcement agencies will be pursued.

Non ADA cases:

1. *Trump v. Anderson, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024)* establishes (1) States lack the power to disqualify a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a primary would be disqualifying the candidate; "It would be incongruous to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to disqualify a candidate for federal office"
2. [Arbitrary and capricious] candidate requirements are not in line with founding, quintessential principles of America, historical tradition, or the rights enshrined by the U.S. Constitution; *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. v. Bruen, 597 U.S. 1* establishes that "historical tradition" is a means in which law can be determined; and,
3. [heavy] burdens on minor parties seeking to be placed on the ballot for presidential electors violates the Equal protection clause, *Williams v. Rhodes, 393 U.S. 23 (1968)*; and,
4. Presidential candidate requirements violate the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the US Constitution; *Anderson v. Celebrezze, 460 U.S. 780 (1983)*; and,
5. Fees imposed by the State violate my equal protection rights (*Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections, 383 U.S. 663 [1966]*), due process, and the 24th amendment to the U.S. Constitution

Non ADA laws

52 U.S. Code § 10501(a) via 52 U.S. Code § 10501(b)(4) and I would also argue (b)(1)

52 U.S. Code § 10502(a)(1), (3)-(6)

* durational residency is established by the requirement of registered voters of the state to sign a petition

** A durational-residency requirement is a rule that requires a person to be a resident of a particular state for a specific period before they can exercise a particular right or privilege.

18 U.S. Code § 595

Constitutional authority

United States Constitution, Art. I § 4, cl. 1 Pertains to Senator and Representatives, not the President of the United States of America; "The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators."

-Mathew Tyler

- (1) <https://www.ada.gov/resources/title-ii-primer/>
- (2) <https://www.ada.gov/topics/title-ii/>
- (3) <https://www.ada.gov/resources/polling-places-checklist>

[Quoted text hidden]

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Mon, Apr 8, 2024 at 10:04 AM

To: Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>

Cc: MDOS-BOERegulatory <MDOS-BOERegulatory@michigan.gov>

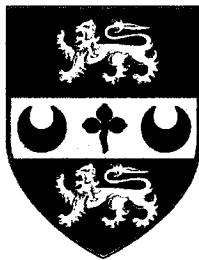
What other actions/alternatives to my request for reasonable modifications is the state proposing to make to satisfy the state's obligation to operate in an inclusive manner; providing me, a qualified individual with disabilities with an equal opportunity to participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, a service, program, or activity of the state?

As mandated by federal law (28 CFR § 35.107), what is the contact information of the ADA coordinator / designated employee [28 CFR § 35.107(a)] and what is the published complaint procedure for grievances [28 CFR § 35.107(b)]?

29 U.S.C. § 794(a)

-Mathew Tyler

[Quoted text hidden]



1 **Mathew L. Tyler**
2 550 Vallombrosa Ave # 6471
3 Chico, CA 95927
4 +1-262-757-8802
5 hi@tylerpresident.com
6
7
8

9 November 6, 2024
10

11 **Attn: LEGAL MAIL; 2024 ELECTION INTERFERENCE AND TAMPERING**

12 Benjamin C. Mizer, Principal Deputy Associate Attorney General
13 US Department of Justice
14 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
15 Washington, DC 20530-0001
16
17

18 Re: Request for help and criminal prosecution;
19 **Criminal Complaint**

20 **42 U.S.C. § 1987**

21 **18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242**

22 **State sanctioned:**

23 Deprivation of: 1st, 5th, and 14th amendments to the US Constitution
24 **2024 Election interference and tampering**

25 Human rights violations

26 Hate crimes

27 Disability discrimination

28 Deprivation of suffrage

29 Honest Services Fraud

30 Wire Fraud

31 Defrauding the government

32 Conspiracy against rights
33

34 **Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act,
35 with the destruction of democracy,
36 through the failure to enforce the Civil Rights Act**

37
38
39 Dear Honorable Congress,

40
41 **I. NOTICE**

- 1 1. Not every person with a disability makes macaroni crafts, please try to suspend any
2 prejudices and/or biases that you might have about a person with a disability; comparatively
3 not everyone is as Dunning-Kruger effect as you. Seemingly the people mentioned herein
4 were unable to suspend their prejudices and/or biases. Hopefully¹ you will not be joining
5 them.
- 6 2. Emphasis is likely added throughout.
- 7 3. “The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal civil rights law that provides
8 protections to people with disabilities to **ensure that they are treated equally in all**
9 **aspects of life. Title II of the ADA requires state and local governments (“public**
10 **entities”) to ensure that people with disabilities have a full and equal opportunity to**
11 **vote. *The ADA’s provisions apply to all aspects of voting***²**”**
- 12 4. “*Discrimination or segregation by an establishment is supported by State action within the*
13 *meaning of this subchapter if such discrimination or segregation (1) is carried on under*
14 *color of any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation; or (2) is carried on under color of any*
15 *custom or usage required or enforced by officials of the State or political subdivision*
16 *thereof; or (3) is required by action of the State or political subdivision thereof.”* 42 U.S.C.
17 § 2000a(d)
- 18 5. “*Subject to the provisions of this subchapter, no qualified individual with a disability shall,*
19 *by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of*
20 *the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by*
21 *any such entity.”* 42 U.S.C. § 12132
- 22 6. “*It shall be discriminatory to subject an individual or class of individuals on the basis of a*
23 *disability or disabilities of such individual or class, directly, or through contractual,*
24 *licensing, or other arrangements, to a denial of the opportunity of the individual or class to*
25 *participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or*
26 *accommodations of an entity.”* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i)
- 27 7. “*the imposition or application of eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out an*
28 *individual with a disability or any class of individuals with disabilities from fully and*
29 *equally enjoying any goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations,*
30 *unless such criteria can be shown to be necessary for the provision of the goods, services,*
31 *facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations being offered;”* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)
32 (2)(A)(i)
- 33 8. “*a failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such*
34 *modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges,*
35 *advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can*
36 *demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such*
37 *goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations,”* 42 U.S.C. §
38 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)
- 39 9. “*a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a*
40 *disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than*

1 Mr. Tyler no longer has a sign of “hope” as in 2018, through blatant multi-level government corruption and fraud destroyed Mr. Tyler’s home. Which Mr. Tyler has yet to be justly compensated, receive a cent of restitution, or any semblance of justice.

2 <https://www.ada.gov/resources>

1 other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can
 2 demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good,
 3 service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in
 4 an undue burden;” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii)

- 5 10. Running for President is applying for a job, thus anything applied as a requirement to
 6 participate is criteria for employment; the United States of America then employees the US
 7 President, thus ADA Title I applies. As it involves individual states that are needed to make
 8 the modification, ADA Title II also applies.

9

10 II. INTENTIONS, NOTICE OF

- 11 1. To use any means necessary to hold these perpetrators accountable; be it Congress, the
 12 “news media,” the international community, and if necessary repeating history³ by turning
 13 to the enemies of the United States of America; the reasons to seek help are already
 14 abundantly present, the reasons to not seek help are the ones lacking⁴.

15

16 III. Section 504 / ADA Accessibility/Request for Modifications

17 1. AUTHORITY

- 18 a) Pursuant to Article 6, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution (herein the “SUPREMACY
 19 CLAUSE”), in accordance with the 1st amendment to the U.S. Constitution to petition
 20 the Government for a redress of grievances via the 14th amendment to the U.S.
 21 Constitution as/if/when necessary; 18 U.S.C. § 3771, 42 U.S.C. § 12202, “*Section 504 of*
 22 *the Rehabilitation Act of 1973*,” 29 U.S.C. § 794 (herein “Section 504”), the “*Americans*
 23 *with Disabilities Act of 1990*,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq. (herein “ADA”); and the
 24 1990 Copenhagen Commitment sections 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8;
 25 collectively herein “AUTHORITY”.
- 26 b) Preemption of inconsistent state law when necessary to effectuate a required
 27 “reasonable modification” is affirmed by, *Mary Jo C. v. New York State and Local*
 28 *Retirement Sys.*, No. 11-2215, 35 at 6 - 36 at 2, 37 at 7 - 39 at 9 (2d Cir. 2013)

29

30 2. REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS

- 31 a) Pursuant to the aforementioned AUTHORITY, as a U.S. citizen and qualified individual
 32 with a disability⁵⁶, Mathew Tyler (herein “Mr. Tyler” and “REQUESTOR”) hereby
 33 requests the following reasonable modifications in: policies, practices, and procedures;
 34 i. an exception to all and any policies, practices, or procedures that might prevent in
 35 whole or in part this complaint from being investigated and acted upon fully in its
 36 entirety; and,
 37 ii. use government’s resources to promulgate this among all of Congress; and,

3 3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulcan,_West_Virginia#Bridge

4 4 FAFO

5 5 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2)

6 6 Afflicted with Central core disease and ADHD; major life activities affected by Central core disease: performing manual tasks, walking, standing, lifting, bending, breathing, and stamina; ADHD: learning, reading, concentrating, thinking, communicating, time/appointments, and working

1 iii. use government's resources to promulgate this among all of Congress' committees.
 2

3 IV. INTRODUCTION

- 4 1. My name is Mathew Tyler; I do what teams of people do, more than five years before a
 5 team of scientists, and the clock is still running for most everyone else. Mr. Tyler is a U.S.
 6 citizen, California resident, and 2024-2084 US Presidential candidate (I)⁷⁸. Mr. Tyler
 7 qualifies for the following federally protected activities that have been knowingly and
 8 intentionally interfered with throughout; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A), (B), and (E).

9
 10 They knew the laws.
 11

12 In 2024, Mr. Tyler made a section 504 / ADA request for reasonable accommodations to the
 13 Secretary of State for all 50 states. Specifically, a medical exception to the collection of
 14 hundreds of thousands of signatures from each state in order to obtain unaffiliated ballot
 15 access imposed by each state as Mr. Tyler is physically unable to accomplish that. What's
 16 more, major political parties not needing to collect signatures is a violation of Mr. Tyler's 5th
 17 and 14th amendment rights, national elections involve federal and state public purse use of
 18 monies; ballots, voting machines, the people administering the elections, it is all paid for
 19 with the public purse and as such, every US citizen should have the ability to participate in
 20 the most sacred aspect of the once great United States of America.

21
 22 Despite citing superseding laws, the US Constitution, federal law, case law, and in
 23 California, state law; not one state honored Mr. Tyler's request
 24 or sought to include Mr. Tyler.
 25

26 In violation of the US Constitution, federal law, case law, some state's laws, and at least one
 27 international agreement⁹, all 50 states sought to and succeeded in interfering in the 2024
 28 general election by excluding Mr. Tyler from participating in the 2024 general election
 29 solely for having a disability and needing a medical accommodation to be able to
 30 participate.

31
 32 Whilst the entire notion of something paid for with the public purse being available to some
 33 citizens and not all is probably the most absurdly preposterous, delusional lunacy ideas
 34 devoid of reality Mr. Tyler has heard in Mr. Tyler's entire life; that's like saying that some
 35 people can use certain "express" lanes on a public road that are paid for with the public
 36 purse, on public land, "enforced" with public resources/services, even worse is when as
 37 little as one cent came from the federal government whilst other people can't use those
 38 lanes. Plainly violating a person's 5th and 14th amendment rights.

39
 40 It doesn't stop there.

7 Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution

8 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A)

9 The 1990 Copenhagen Commitment

1
2 These people lacked the authority to even impose the requirements that they would not
3 grant a mandatory medical exception for. Violating the 10th amendment to the US
4 Constitution, by the state attempting to defraud or thievishly conniving “the people” of the
5 right to establish qualifications for the Presidency as explicitly conferred to the US
6 Constitution in Article II, section 1, clause 5 of the US Constitution, which inferior state
7 laws conflict with, and even goes against the founding principles and traditions of Mr.
8 Tyler’s once great nation¹⁰; thus and in accordance with Article VI, clause 2 of the US
9 Constitution (the “Supremacy clause”), the criteria established in the US Constitution
10 supersedes and preempts the inferior state laws. U.S. Const. art. I, § 4, cl. 1 does not
11 include setting criteria; times, places, and manner, not qualifications or criteria.
12

13 Seemingly Mr. Tyler is the first US Presidential candidate to actually catch this plainly
14 unconstitutional, illegal and illegitimate government overreach.
15

16 Promulgated by *Trump v. Anderson*, No. 23-719, 601 U.S. (2024), “*It would be incongruous*
17 *to read this particular Amendment as granting the States the power — silently no less — to*
18 *disqualify a candidate for federal office,*” establishes: (1) States lack the power to disqualify
19 a candidate for federal office and, (2) that not including a candidate on the ballot, even for a
20 primary would be disqualifying the candidate. Constituting violations of: 18 U.S.C. § 595,
21 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, and of Article 1, section 1 to the US Constitution; “*All legislative*
22 *Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall*
23 *consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.*”
24

25 Even if states are able to impose the ballot access requirements, which no one has been able
26 to cite any constitutional amendments establishing it; the states would still be required to
27 comply with anti-disability discriminatory obligations, thus the states would still be
28 required to operate inclusively to the individual, and to provide reasonable
29 accommodations; if the reasonable accommodations are *demonstrated* to cause an undue
30 hardship or fundamentally alter the goods/services as required by law, how not doing work
31 would cause an undue hardship Mr. Tyler doesn’t know, some of these people have
32 purported it without demonstrating it; the state is still required to be inclusive to the
33 individual and provide alternatives viable to the individuals.
34

35 Although the government plainly says the ADA applies to “*all aspects of voting,*”¹¹ the
36 simplest reason for the modifications, aside from being a decent human, as the United
37 States races to bottom of a collapse like the former Soviet Union did, is inaccessibility.
38 *From people not doing it out of the goodness of their own hearts and from the federal*

10 “...until the late 1800's, all ballots cast in this country were write-in ballots. The system of state-prepared ballots, also known as the Australian ballot system, was introduced in this country in 1888. See L.E. Fredman, *The Australian Ballot: The Story of an American Reform* ix (1968). Prior to this, voters prepared their own ballots or used preprinted tickets offered by political parties. Since there were no state-imposed restrictions on whose name could appear on a ballot, individuals could always vote for the candidates of their choice.” *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 446 (1992)

11 <https://www.ada.gov/resources>

1 *government discriminating against people with a disability by not enforcing anti-disability*
 2 *discrimination laws, most of the US is not accessible to people with a disability; whilst this*
 3 *might not seem like a problem to most, most would likely be forgetting about our military*
 4 *veterans who risk it all for us to have it all, and sometimes get injured.*

- 5 a) Butte County Courthouse (One Court Street Oroville, CA 95965-3303) lacks an ADA
 6 stall on the right side of the building
- 7 b) North Butte County Courthouse (1775 Concord Ave., Chico, CA 95928) has the
 8 wheelchair accessible counter furthest away from the entrance; the purpose of
 9 ADA/disabled parking is meant for people who have mobility issues, people who have
 10 trouble walking for long distances to have a shorter distance to walk and here a brand
 11 new courthouse makes a person in a wheelchair travel the furthest away, violating Cal.
 12 Gov't Code § 11135.
- 13 c) City of Chico Code Enforcement and/or Building Department is allowing public
 14 accommodations such as Costco Wholesale (2100 Dr Martin Luther King Jr Pkwy,
 15 Chico, CA 95928) has been allowed to relocate their disabled parking not only further
 16 away from the entrance but also where people in wheelchairs have to wheel behind
 17 vehicles that might not see a shorter stature person in a wheelchair behind the vehicle
 18 and reverse over them,
- 19 d) 2018 "Camp Fire" – in a [SIC fraud] "wild" fire planned and executed over multiple
 20 years by: the State of California, CalFire, US Forest Service, National Park Service,
 21 Bureau of Land Management, California Public Utilities Commission, former California
 22 Governor Edmund "Jerry" Gerald Brown Jr., former Lt. Governor and now current
 23 Governor Gavin Newsom, and PG&E, not only did the government not do its
 24 mandatory fire prevention¹², not only did CalFire not try to keep the fire out of Paradise,
 25 not only were we denied initial air support because of "the time of the day," **the**
 26 **government never helped disabled people evacuate. Despite being on a local first**
 27 **notify emergency lists, not one CalFire "fire fighter" came to help Mr. Tyler's**
 28 **disabled, wheelchair bound mother evacuate or to even see if Ms. Tyler needed**
 29 **help. Not one. "Fire fighters" left Ms. Tyler to be burned alive, after Ms. Tyler's**
 30 **eyes would have melted from her head; just like the *more* than 85 people that died,**
 31 **they've have just been covered up. Check banking records for the area for**
 32 **accounts that haven't been accessed since the fire, as well as unclaimed insurance**
 33 **policies since the fire.**
- 34 i. Why has every law enforcement agency that has investigated fires caused by PG&E
 35 violated California Penal Code § 679.026(b) and California Penal Code §
 36 679.026(c) against every crime victim? Including without limitation to: CalFire,
 37 local DA's, and former California Attorney General Xavier Becerra? Why have the
 38 courts violated the law against crime victims? If PG&E is required to annually
 39 maintain their foliage around their equipment and any of the five or more
 40 government agencies had been enforcing the law, why was the first and only time an
 41 independent 3,000+ person camp¹³ established a month and a half before the fire

12 California Public Resources Code § 714

13 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7UD7WgxyNOg>

1 purportedly for the purpose of foliage removal¹⁴ which would ultimately facilitate
 2 FEMA? Why was a commodity broker allowed to chapter 11 in violation of 11
 3 U.S.C. § 109(d)? Why is the ninth circuit trying to refuse to throw out PG&E's
 4 illegal chapter 11? Why is the "news media" local or national refusing to cover any
 5 of this? www.FraudFires.com

- 6
- 7 e) 2018 - present – Representative Doug LaMalfa's office (120 Independence Circle Suite
 8 B Chico, CA 95973) is completely inaccessible to a person who cannot climb stairs;
 9 violating a person's 1st amendment right to petition the government; 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-
 10 242.
 - 11 f) 2021 – by artificially lowering the speed limit without a traffic engineering survey (flow
 12 of traffic, not designing of the road) done to justify a reduced speed on a federal
 13 interstate, Winnemucca, NV was operating an illegal speed-trap. Officers chose to pull
 14 over and cite Mr. Tyler for speeding. Upon contesting the ticket, Mr. Tyler arrived at the
 15 Winnemucca, NV courthouse at 50 W 5th St, Winnemucca, NV 89445 only to find out
 16 that the courthouse is NOT ADA complaint, there is not even an ADA complaint
 17 bathroom stall; no grab bars, or any other assistive device for Mr. Tyler, a qualified
 18 individual with a disability to use. Not providing usable bathroom facilities at a place
 19 where the State is ordering a person to go to seems like cruel and unusual treatment to
 20 me. This happened on two different occurrences.
 - 21 g) 2024 –
 - 22 i. the federal building at 450 Golden Gate Ave, San Francisco, CA 94102 provides
 23 parking for: law enforcement, fire, bicycles, drop offs, pick ups, deliveries, and yet
 24 there is not one single disabled parking place. Whilst Mr. Tyler has no qualms with
 25 driving his vehicle right up to or even inside of such a building, you people would
 26 likely cry like little girls in such an event
 - 27 1) On August 9th, 2024 Mr. Tyler referred the matter to the SF District Attorney's
 28 office to investigate as required by Cal. Gov't Code § 11136. I doubt SF DA's
 29 office have investigated or prosecuted, and will likely need to have their funding
 30 curtailed in accordance with Cal. Gov't Code §§ 11135-11139.
 - 31 ii. 2024 US General Election, solely for Mr. Tyler having a disability and needing a
 32 medical exception, the election officials for all 50 states:
 - 33 1) imposed eligibility criteria to exclude people with disabilities; and,
 - 34 2) excluded a qualified individual with a disability from participating in the 2024
 35 election; and,
 - 36 3) refused to make reasonable modifications without satisfying the requirements to
 37 not make them; and,
 - 38 4) not providing viable alternatives to Mr. Tyler's denied reasonable modifications
 39 as required by law; and,
 - 40 5) violated Mr. Tyler's Constitutional rights; and,
 - 41 6) violating section 504 by not communicating timely; and,

14 <https://www.chicoer.com/2018/09/12/pge-tackling-fire-risk-in-butte-county-one-tree-at-a-time/>

- 1 7) violated the 10th amendment to the US Constitution; and,
2 8) defrauding the State; and,
3 9) honest services fraud; and,
4 10) defrauding the federal government; and,
5 11) wire fraud; and,
6 12) conspiracy; and,
7 13) conspiracy after the fact

8
9 The worst part of these state sanctioned discrimination actions is the US general election
10 has no relevance with who or even how the US President is actually elected. None.

11
12 In what is purported to be the greatest nation ever, seemingly most of the United States'
13 own citizens have literally no clue that who they vote for in the US general election has no
14 affect on who the next US President is. None. Thus there aren't even "swing states," it is all
15 a contrived facade to exercise control over the United States' citizens who are ignorant of
16 reality.

17
18 If no one voted in the US general election, the electoral college would still vote how they
19 want to vote because in violation of our 5th and 14th amendment rights, our votes do not
20 matter.

21
22 **270 people decide who the US President is, without any obligation for anyone else.**

23
24 **Citizens don't even have a right to vote for their own electorates**

25
26 If ever elected President of the United States, Mr. Tyler vows to replace the electoral college
27 with popular vote, giving power back to the people.

28
29 Several times throughout US history even, those 270 people did NOT vote according to
30 how the majority wanted.

31
32 The electoral college does not even vote until sometime after the "news media" purports
33 that the US President has been chosen by voters a day after the day to cast ballots is done.
34 The continued use of the electoral college seems like a violation of Mr. Tyler's 5th and 14th
35 amendment rights of equal treatment; and although the founding of our country might have
36 warranted the "electoral college," the time has long since past for the "electoral college" to
37 be replaced with the majority vote, where everyone's vote counts, and only counts once, not
38 like Wyoming votes counting for more than one vote with the electoral college. *Nothing*
39 *against people in Wyoming, whoever designed the electoral college concept really screwed*
40 *the rest of us with you though.*

1 **Note:** As Congress gives multi-million, billion, and likely trillion dollar corporations
 2 millions or more dollars in welfare every year whilst violating a person with a disability's
 3 5th amendment right by offering the least amount of socioeconomic help as lawfully
 4 possible, as such Mr. Tyler is indigent and has been unable to retain counsel, or afford birth
 5 control when visiting separatist states. In an effort to mitigate costs Mr. Tyler is only
 6 providing some of the communications; if Congress or any law enforcement or attorney is
 7 interested in the other communications, please let Mr. Tyler know and they will be
 8 published on Mr. Tyler's website, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>. Mr. Tyler is willing to
 9 meet and cooperate with Congress on this matter, however, again indigent so Congress
 10 would have to provide for everything; round trip first class airfare, 5 star lodging, 3 star
 11 Michelin restaurant sustenance, and whilst Mr. Tyler would prefer the US military provide
 12 transportation, a law enforcement vehicle (with flashing lights) to safely transport Mr. Tyler
 13 around will suffice.

14 V. CAUSES FOR ACTION

- 15 1. Secretary of State, all 50 states; Section 504 / ADA, refusing to make reasonable
 16 modifications
 - 17 a) Not operating in the most integrated setting for the individual, states are excluding Mr.
 18 Tyler from the 2024 general election for Mr. Tyler having a disability and needing a
 19 mandatory medical accommodation; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(a), (d); 28 C.F.R. § 35.160(b)
 20 (1); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(B), (2)(A)(iii); 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42 U.S.C. §
2000d; and,
 - 21 i. These people literally ignored these laws that mandate inclusion and were literally
 22 working to exclude rather than include Mr. Tyler.
 - 23 ii. Mr. Tyler cited laws throughout the communications with them, and even at times
 24 went so far as to provide a link or url for the law Mr. Tyler was referring to, these
 25 people knew of the laws. Mr. Tyler made sure of it from the start.
 - 26 iii. They knowingly and intentionally acted with blatant disregard for the letter of the
 27 law or basic human rights.
 - 28 b) Imposing eligibility criteria that screens out or tends to screen out an individual with a
 29 disability; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(3), (6), (8); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i), (2)(A)(iii);
 30 and,
 - 31 c) Refusing to make reasonable modifications; 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(1)(i)-(iii), (iv)-(vii),
(2), (7); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii); and,
 - 32 d) Some states are purporting whilst failing to demonstrate how honoring my section 504/
 33 ADA request for reasonable modifications would fundamentally alter anything; 28
C.F.R. § 35.164; and,
 - 34 e) **Federally protected activities--**
 - 35 i. Interfering with Mr. Tyler's ability to qualify and campaign as a candidate for
 36 elective office in any primary, special, or general election; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)
(A); and,

- 1 ii. Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege,
2 program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; 18
3 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B); and,
- 4 iii. Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or
5 activity receiving Federal financial assistance; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E); and,
- 6 iv. Violating at least one international law, the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment;
7 specifically sections: 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8; and,
- 8 f) Deprivation of right under color of law or official right, Mr. Tyler's 14th amendment
9 right, equal treatment; 18 U.S.C. § 242; and,
- 10 g) Two or more people conspiring to deprive rights; 18 U.S.C. § 241; and,
- 11 h) Seemingly constituting a deprivation of rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and,
- 12 i) Negligent to prevent, 42 U.S.C. § 1986; and,
- 13 j) Interference by administrative employees of Federal, State, 18 U.S.C. § 595; and,
- 14 k) Required to prosecute pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1987
- 15 l) **California Secretary of State**
 - 16 i. RICO; There being two separate instances is a pattern of racketeering activity;
17 dealing in obscene matter, fraud, obstruction of justice, and racketeering

18 2. **US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division**

- 19 a) Note: after Mr. Tyler's initial three complaints were made and rights violated by the
20 Department of Justice, Mr. Tyler saw making the additional 47 criminal complaints as a
21 waste of Mr. Tyler's time.
- 22 b) Failure by the Department of Justice to request such additional funds as may be
23 necessary to apply the policy set forth in this section throughout the United States, 42
24 U.S.C. § 2000d-6(d); and,
- 25 c) Failure by the Department of Justice to promulgate and denial of the benefits of the
26 Department of Justice, 29 U.S.C. § 794(a); and,
- 27 d) Failure by the Department of Justice to induce compliance, 28 C.F.R. § 42.108(a); and,
- 28 e) Failure by the Department of Justice to investigate alleged violations of this subchapter,
29 42 U.S.C. § 12188(b)(1)(A)(i); and,
- 30 f) Failure of the Assistant Attorney General to coordinate the compliance activities of
31 Federal agencies with respect to State and local government components, 28 C.F.R. §
32 35.190(a); and,
- 33 g) Failure by the Department of Justice to investigate section 504 complaints, 28 C.F.R. §
34 35.171(ii)(3)(i); and,

- 1 h) Failure by the Department of Justice to notify the public entity of the receipt and
2 acceptance of the complaint, 28 C.F.R. § 35.171(c)(1); and,
- 3 i) Failure by the Department of Justice to investigate complaints for which it is responsible
4 under § 35.171, 28 C.F.R. § 35.172(a); and,
- 5 j) Failure of the Department of Justice to attempt informal resolution of any matter being
6 investigated under this section, 28 C.F.R. § 35.172(c); and,
- 7 k) Seemingly constituting a deprivation of rights, 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and,
- 8 l) Negligent to prevent, 42 U.S.C. § 1986; and,
- 9 m) Interference by administrative employees of Federal, State, 18 U.S.C. § 595; and,
- 10 n) Deprivation of rights, 18 U.S.C. § 242; and,
- 11 o) Deprivation of rights two or more people, 18 U.S.C. § 241; and,
- 12 p) **Federally protected activities--**
 - 13 i. Interfering with Mr. Tyler's ability to qualify and campaign as a candidate for
14 elective office in any primary, special, or general election; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)
15 (A); and,
 - 16 ii. Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege,
17 program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; 18
18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B); and,
 - 19 iii. Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or
20 activity receiving Federal financial assistance; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E); and,
 - 21 iv. Violating at least one international law, the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment;
22 specifically sections: 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8; and,
- 23 q) RICO, Racketeering activity: dealing in obscene matter, fraud, obstruction of justice,
24 racketeering

25 **3. Representatives**

- 26 a) California State offenses were directed to California State Representatives whilst US
27 DOJ Civil Rights was directed at California Federal Representatives. To date, not one
28 representatives' office has contacted me back. Contact was done via email for US
29 Senator Laphonza Butler (casename@butler.senate.gov) and US Senator Alex Padilla
30 (casename_padilla@padilla.senate.gov). Other representatives, US Rep. Doug LaMalfa
31 and CA. Ass. James Gallagher were contacted via representatives' official website
32 contact form. Mr. Tyler did take screenshots of the successful submission but cannot
33 establish what the representatives received via the representative's website's form,
34 which is why **all public offices must have mandatory public email address**, so that a
35 person in Mr. Tyler's position could have emailed the representatives and maintained a
36 copy of the sent email.

- 1 i. Rep. Doug LaMalfa's office (120 Independence Circle Suite B Chico, CA 95973) is
2 completely inaccessible to a person who cannot climb stairs. Depriving a person
3 with a disability their right to petition the government for redress of grievances
4 without first affording them due process.

5 **4. California**

6 **a) California Secretary of State**

- 7 i. February of 2024, Mr. Tyler sent a section 504 / ADA request for reasonable
8 modifications via USPS to California Secretary of State.
9 ii. July 10, 2024, having heard nothing from California Secretary of State, Mr. Tyler
10 emailed a revised section 504 / ADA (Title I and Title II) request for reasonable
11 modifications to: sos.hr@sos.ca.gov and healthandsafety@sos.ca.gov.
12 iii. July 26, 2024, approximately 6 months from initial contact (violating section 504),
13 “Legal Affairs Office” (legalsupport@sos.ca.gov) emailed Mr. Tyler confirming
14 receipt of both requests for modifications; also indicating that both requests were
15 forwarded to “...our Elections Division and legal staff for review”.
16 iv. Despite several other email attempts from Mr. Tyler, no one has contacted Mr. Tyler
17 about the matter again.

18 **b) California State Treasurer**

- 19 i. July 23, 2024 @ 11:11am, Mr. Tyler reported the California Secretary of State’s
20 violations of the provisions of Cal. Gov’t Code §§ 11135-11139 to California State
21 Treasurer.

22 In accordance with Cal. Gov’t Code § 11136, instructing California State Treasurer
23 to cause to be instituted a hearing conducted pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5
24 (commencing with Section 11500) of this part to determine whether a violation has
25 occurred. In accordance with Cal. Gov’t Code § 11137, to curtail funding if
26 determined to be correct.

- 27 ii. July 25, 2024, “Christian Daly (戴克森), MPP” (Christian.Daly@treasurer.ca.gov)
28 emailed Mr. Tyler indicating, *“After a review of your email and attachment, the*
29 *State Treasurer’s Office cannot take the actions against the Secretary of State’s*
30 *office in which you are requesting.”*

31 **c) Butte County District Attorney’s Office**

- i. July 9, 2024, Mr. Tyler emailed the local District Attorney, Michael Lee Ramsey (DA@buttecounty.net), apprising Mr. Ramsey in detail of the crimes that the US Department of Justice Civil Rights Division and California Secretary of State were committing against Mr. Tyler and requesting criminal prosecution.
- ii. July 13, 2024, Mr. Tyler emailed local District Attorney, Michael Lee Ramsey (DA@buttecounty.net), including photographic evidence that Mr. Tyler's request is legitimate, the photographs show when Mr. Tyler went on the "8th grade Washington D.C. trip," Mr. Tyler was pushed in a wheelchair during the entire trip. And indicating to Mr. Ramsey that although Mr. Ramsey has always claimed that he cannot enforce federal law, Alvin Bragg prosecuting Donald Trump for federal offenses establishes that a local DA can enforce federal laws, even in this case through the California Unruh Civil Rights Act.
- iii. July 15, 2024, Mr. Tyler emailed Mr. Ramsey to provide additional federal statutes to effectuate compliance with the federally required anti-disability discrimination.
- iv. July 19, 2024, still having heard nothing, Mr. Tyler emailed Mr. Ramsey (DA@buttecounty.net) and cc'd Butte County Human Resources (ADAAccessibility@buttecounty.net) to remind them, "Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 does mandate '...effective communication...' "
- v. Never a single response to date.
- vi. **Note:** If Butte County DA's office refuses to criminally prosecute California Secretary of State and/or US DOJ: Civil Rights Division, in light of 3 other times (falsely arrested, booked, and processed into county on a bogus FTA warrant by PPD; in 2016 as a non-member falsely imprisoned/held against Mr. Tyler's will by Costco in Chico employees for not abiding by the member rules of showing my receipt [the incident is recorded], Costco employees knew Mr. Tyler was no longer a member as Costco in Chico previously took retaliatory action by terminating Mr. Tyler's Costco membership for Mr. Tyler making an ADA reasonable accommodations request; and the 2018 "Camp Fire" where Butte County DA's office violated the law by not even telling Mr. Tyler or any other of the 50,000+ citizens of their rights as a crime victim) Butte County DA's office has not criminally prosecuted crimes committed against Mr. Tyler, and with a potential 5th instance of refusing to criminally prosecute crimes committed against Mr. Tyler occurring after this letter has been sent, as Butte County DA's office's website purports, "*To do Justice, as no one is above the Law, nor beneath its protection,*"¹⁵

¹⁵ <https://www.buttecounty.net/340/District-Attorney> – the last image in the slideshow at the footer of the page

1 Mr. Tyler thinks there is a clear pattern of disability discrimination, false &
 2 deceptive advertising, bait & switch, and honest services fraud.

3 **d) California Civil Rights Department**

- 4 i. July 31, 2024, Mr. Tyler forwarded the email to California Civil Rights Division
 (contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov and accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov).
 - 5 ii. August 2, 2024, Mr. Tyler replied to the email chain, forwarding it to:
 contact.center@calcivilrights.ca.gov
 accommodations@calcivilrights.ca.gov
 ismail.ramsey@usdoj.gov
 pamela.johann@usdoj.gov
 - 6 iii. October 10, 2024, Chanel Brown with the California Civil Rights Department, (279-
 236-8120 and 916-215-9967), called Mr. Tyler. (voicemails are retained and will be
 published on TylerPresident.com)
 - 7 iv. October 22, 2024 @ 11:10AM, having heard nothing, Mr. Tyler called Chanel
 Brown (279-236-8120) back to see what was happening, ultimately leaving a
 voicemail indicating basically that Mr. Tyler knows that the California “Civil Rights
 Department” is not going to help and that Mr. Tyler hopes these people go to prison.
 - 8 v. November 1, 2024, Chanel Brown from California “Civil Rights Department” called
 to purport that an intake closure form has been sent, at the time of writing Mr. Tyler
 has yet to receive it; and to let Mr. Tyler know that the California “Civil Rights
 Department” would not be helping Mr. Tyler. (voicemails are retained and will be
 published on TylerPresident.com)
 - 9 vi. California Civil Rights Department’s “what we do”¹⁶,
 *“The California Civil Rights Department (CRD) enforces many of California’s
 robust civil rights laws, including in the areas of employment, housing, business and
 public accommodations, state-funded programs and activities, professional
 relationships, hate violence, human trafficking.”*
- 20 e) **California Highway Patrol (“CHP”) [State Police]**
- 21 i. September 11, 2024, Mr. Tyler went to California Highway Patrol (California’s State
 Police) 413 Southgate Ave, Chico, CA 95928 to file a police report for
 discrimination by California Secretary of State and California State Treasurer.

16 <https://calcivilrights.ca.gov/aboutcrd/>

1 Initially the officer purported that it's a civil matter. After correcting the officer that
 2 this is criminal, the officer then purported that CHP only investigates crimes at the
 3 capital. After enlightening the officer that California Secretary of State and/or
 4 California State Treasurer likely work at the capital, the officer basically told me
 5 that despite being an agency that spans the entire state, the officer couldn't take my
 6 report, that I would have to go to the state capital to talk to California Highway
 7 Patrol officers there and that there was nothing he could do.

8 A crime victim having to go to the location of the perpetrator to make a police report
 9 when that isn't where the crime happened? ... do people that were abducted, raped,
 10 or murdered have to make a police report the same way or just us people with a
 11 disability? Whilst the crime originated from elsewhere, it ended up at my house via
 12 email; as far as I can tell, if someone were shot, the crime scene in that scenario
 13 would be where the bullet ended, not where it originated.

14 CHP can travel around the country to help other people in need, unless of course
 15 they have a disability I wonder.

16 f) **DMV**

- 17 i. Excludes people with a disability from having the ability to customize license plates
 18 in any shape, color, form, or lettering.

19 g) **Lack of leadership**

- 20 i. In Mr. Tyler's opinion, Congress and the Governors of California are culpable for a
 21 lot of Mr. Tyler being discriminated against, by failing to enforce the laws that
 22 they're required to enforce which leads people to forgetting or not even being
 23 informed that these are crimes or business' obligations.

24 1) As far as Mr. Tyler have been able to tell, not one governor has abided by their
 25 annual duty to people with a disability as mandated by California CIV § 54.5.
 26 Not even California Governor Gavin Newsom *****AFTER***** Mr. Tyler has
 27 emailed Governor Gavin Newsom about it.

28 I. Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying any benefit, service,
 29 privilege, program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the
 30 United States; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(B); and,

31 II. Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying the benefits of any
 32 program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance; 18 U.S.C. §
 33 245(b)(1)(E); and,

1 **III. RICO; There being being an annual violation establishes a clear pattern of**
2 **racketeering activity: dealing in obscene matter, fraud, obstruction of justice,**
3 **and racketeering**

4 **h) Attorney Generals of California**

- 5 i. Similarly, as far as Mr. Tyler can tell, not one California Attorney General has
6 criminally charged a California Governor for violating California CIV § 54.5. Even
7 when it is reported to them, with an emailed response back from the California
8 Attorney General's office refusing to act and instead, instructing to defer the matter
9 to an inferior agency.
- 10 1) RICO; There being being an annual violation establishes a clear pattern of
11 racketeering activity: dealing in obscene matter, fraud, obstruction of justice, and
12 racketeering

13 i) **Congress does not CARES act about all US citizens with a disability**

- 14 i. Intentionally crafted to not appear discriminatory but actually is discriminatory to
15 people with a disability, Mr. Tyler is one US citizen that never received a cent of the
16 2020 CARES Act monies. Every member of Congress that signed this committed
17 disability discrimination, during a pandemic, including former US Senator Kamala
18 Harris.

19 5. **Violation of federally protected activities**

- 20 a) Interfering with Mr. Tyler's ability to qualify and campaign as a candidate for elective
21 office in any primary, special, or general election; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(A); and,
22 b) Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying any benefit, service, privilege,
23 program, facility, or activity provided or administered by the United States; 18 U.S.C. §
24 245(b)(1)(B); and,
25 c) Interfering with Mr. Tyler participating in or enjoying the benefits of any program or
26 activity receiving Federal financial assistance; 18 U.S.C. § 245(b)(1)(E); and,
27 d) Violating at least one international law, the 1990 Copenhagen Commitment; specifically
28 sections: 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8.

29 6. **California Laws¹⁷**

- 30 a) *"Any person who commits fraud or attempts to commit fraud, and any person who aids
31 or abets fraud or attempts to aid or abet fraud, in connection with any vote cast, to be*

17 <https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/publications-and-resources/elections-officers-digest/penalty-provisions>

1 *cast, or attempted to be cast, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for 16*
2 *months or two or three years. (§ 18500.)”*

3 b) California Secretary of State and California State Treasurer,

- 4 i. Tampering with Ballots literally to affect the outcome by only providing California
5 Secretary of State's personally preferred candidates by working to exclude Mr. Tyler
6 “*Any public official who knowingly violates any of the provisions of Division 18,*
7 *Chapter 6, and thereby aids in any way the illegal casting or attempting to cast a*
8 *vote, or who connives to nullify any of the provisions of that chapter in order that*
9 *fraud may be perpetrated, shall forever be disqualified from holding office in this*
10 *state and upon conviction shall be sentenced to a state prison for 16 months or two*
11 *or three years. (§ 18501.)”*
- 12 ii. Both California Secretary of State and California State Treasurer effectively
13 defrauded Mr. Tyler, preventing Mr. Tyler from voting for Mr. Tyler, “*Every person*
14 *is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment pursuant to Section 1170(h) of the*
15 *Penal Code for 16 months or two or three years who furnishes any voter wishing to*
16 *vote, who cannot read, with a ballot, informing or giving that voter to understand*
17 *that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is*
18 *written or printed thereon, or defrauds any voter at any election by deceiving and*
19 *causing the voter to vote for a different person for any office than they intended or*
20 *desired to vote for. (§ 18573.)”*

21 By law enforcement not enforcing or even reporting on crimes perpetrated against a person with a
22 disability, it is effectively discriminating against all people with a disability by excluding such crimes
23 from fundamentally critical statistics that are needed to justify any and all increase in spending,
24 enforcement from detection of patterns of crimes, to resources. Thereby violating all people with a
25 disability's 5th and 14th amendments without first providing due process as required by law.

26
27 **VI. ENFORCEMENT**

28 1. **FUNDING**

- 29 a) In accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 12132, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d; 42 U.S.C. § 2000a(a), (d); 42
30 U.S.C. § 2000a-1; 42 U.S.C. § 2000a-2(a); 28 C.F.R. § 42.503, and 29 U.S.C. § 794;
31 pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 42.108, 42 U.S.C. § 12133, and all other federally mandated
32 anti-discrimination clauses/requirements, Federal financial assistance has to be
33 suspended or terminated, or refused to grant or continue to all states that sanctioned
34 these acts of discrimination.
35 b) California Government Code §§ 11135-11139 dictates that state funding has to be
36 curtailed from discrimination.

- 1 i. Other states might have similar laws that the government needs to check for and
2 enforce.

3 **2. PROSECUTION**

- 4 a) Just as the US government spent who knows how much on locating and “prosecuting”
5 the insurrectionists of January 6th, 2021; suing Apple over the colors used on Apple’s
6 own products, and the variety of other frivolous cases the US government has brought
7 that Mr. Tyler is too lazy to cite but will cite if ever necessary, the US government
8 according to its own laws must prosecute on Mr. Tyler’s behalf¹⁸¹⁹, or that will be
9 discriminatory against people with disabilities and deprive Mr. Tyler of Mr. Tyler’s
10 Constitutional rights without first affording Mr. Tyler “due process” as required by the
11 government’s own rules/laws; prosecution includes the demonstrably prejudiced/biased
12 Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Justice.

13 **VII. RESOLVE: JUSTICE & RESTITUTION**

- 14 1. “Legal services” for indigent and/or people with a disability purport they can’t help when
15 damages and/or restitution are owed and/or that they’re too busy to help from helping
16 homeless people, discriminatory in and of itself.
17
18 2. When the entire system fails and the government continues to violate a person’s basic
19 human rights and US Constitutional rights without first affording one due process as
20 required by law, what is that person supposed to do? Embrace one’s second amendment
21 right and defend one’s life, liberties, and property from the governments’ continued and
22 seemingly endless crimes? As a “Law Abiding Citizen,” Mr. Tyler would prefer not to and
23 really hopes that Congress decides to rectify all of these injustices and works to prevent
24 them from repeating.
25
26 3. As Mr. Tyler intends to participate in random state elections to confirm the promulgation
27 and resolve, Mr. Tyler demands Congress and/or the Department of Justice do their job and
28 ensure that people with a disability are fully able to participate in every future election, at
29 every level of society, and that this sort of criminal act never happens again; promulgate to
30 all 50 US states that the aforementioned AUTHORITY applies to all aspects of all elections:
31 federal, state, local; and for introducing ballot measures too; all aspects have to be inclusive
32 to the individual. A Governor or other person being able to introduce ballot measures
33 without needing to meet the same criteria as everyone else is a violation of the equal
34 protection clauses.
35
36 4. In addition to all lawful damages, restitution, and the like owed to Mr. Tyler, in accordance
37 with the US Constitution, specifically the “takings clause” of the 5th amendment, the
38 government must also justly compensate Mr. Tyler for Mr. Tyler’s efforts, work, unlawful
 and unnecessary deprivation of life, liberty, and what is tantamount to violating Mr. Tyler’s
 13th amendment pertaining to doing all of these people’s jobs to bring these people to

18 “Justice Department warns against threats to voting rights,...”

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/2024/05/13/justice-department-warns-against-threats-voting-rights-election-workers>

19 “Justice Department No. 3 official pledges to fight hate crimes, fueled by personal story,”

<https://www.npr.org/2024/09/30/g-s1-25489/justice-department-hate-crimes-ben-mizer>

1 justice; in terms of dollar amounts, rather than thinking macaroni crafts, think in terms of
2 how the government [sic “justly”] compensates corporations for their efforts, in accordance
3 with the equal protections afforded by the US Constitution and all applicable federal,
4 international, and state law, Mr. Tyler hereby demands the same multi-billion dollar tax
5 exempt compensation for Mr. Tyler’s efforts, work, unlawful and unnecessary deprivation
6 of life, liberty, and what is tantamount to violating Mr. Tyler’s 13th amendment that
7 corporations are able to demand and receive.

8
9 What others will never know or appreciate until it is too late; “*Justice Jackson says she might have left*
10 *legal career had she known the challenges of caring for daughter,*”

11 [https://www.cnn.com/2024/09/13/politics/ketanji-brown-jackson-abby-phillip-cnn-interview/](https://www.cnn.com/2024/09/13/politics/ketanji-brown-jackson-abby-phillip-cnn-interview/index.html)
12 index.html

13
14
15 “For almost everyone in existence, it is less a matter ‘*if*’ someone will become disabled and more a
16 matter of *when*. ” – Mathew Tyler
17

VERIFICATION

The facts alleged in the above petition are true and correct to the best of my own knowledge and abilities.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED: 11/06/2024

*** Modified 11/11/2024 to correct the DATED from 12/20/2023 to 11/06/2024.**

Respectfully submitted,

MathewStyle



Mathew L. Tyler 
550 Vallombrosa Ave # 6471
Chico, CA 95927
+1-262-757-8802
hi@tylerpresident.com



28 "When it definitely have to be done correctly, Mathew Tyler, for everything else there is
29 everyone else." – Mathew Tyler

TylerPresident.com, "Strength and honor"

"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil but by those who watch them without doing anything."

1
2 **Attachments:**

- 3 1. California Secretary of State communications
4 2. California Treasurer communications
5 3. (3) Department of Justice: Civil Rights Division admission of crimes (emails)
6 4. US Senator Laphonza Butler communications
7 5. US Senator Alex Padilla communications
8 6. US Department of Justice emails provided with US Senator Laphonza Butler and/or US Senator
9 Alex Padilla communications

10
11 **Not attached, to be published online:**

- 12 1. All or most communications from other states': election officials, law enforcement (state
13 "DOJ" and attorney generals), EEOC, Lt. Governor(s), and the like related to the intentional
14 rigging and interference in the 2024 general election.

15
16 cc:

17
18 Attn: US Attorney General
19 US Department of Justice
20 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001

21
22 U.S. Marshals Service
23 501 I Street, Suite 5600, Sacramento, CA 95814-7304

24
25 Attn: California Attorney General
26 California Department of Justice
27 P.O. Box 944255, Sacramento, CA 94244-2550

28
29 House Judiciary Committee - Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties
30 2141 Rayburn House Office Building
31 Washington, DC 2051510

32
33 Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission
34 4150 O'Neill House Office Building, 200 C Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20515

35
36 House Administration Committee
37 1309 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 2051511

38
39 Senate Rules and Administration Committee
40 511 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 2051013

41
42 United States Commission on Civil Rights
43 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 1150, Washington, DC 2042514

1
2
3
4 **Notice**
5 In approximately 14 days, probably the “news media”
6
7 In an undermined time, the world
8
9

Quit screwing around and save the USA

Mathew Tyler <*****@*****>
To: Senator_padilla@padilla.senate.gov

Fri, Jan 10, 2025 at 12:44 PM

With the unavoidable union of the USA via Trump with Russia, China, and North Korea, perhaps you realize now that the only way to save the USA from the resurrection of the Third Reich is to accept the truth, the entire 2024 election was rigged from the beginning to exclude Mathew Tyler simply and solely for having a physical disability.

If these people were willing to violate the US Constitution and federal anti-discrimination laws, they are more than willing to violate the election in other ways too.

The evidence is never going anywhere. This election will always be illegitimate as "Fruit of the poisonous tree", as such, for better and worse, any and all contracts will be illegitimate as well.

Again, the evidence is not going anywhere, ever.

Discrimination for someone having a disability is a hate crime, some of your brethren will be going to prison for committing a hate crime, whether you join them or not is up to you.

All information is published online, <https://www.TylerPresident.com>.

It doesn't matter to me if it's 4 years, 8, 12, whenever, I will hold you accountable for your crimes against me.

By clicking on a link or download button, you consent to receive electronic communications from Mathew Tyler. You can withdraw your consent or unsubscribe from receiving further emails at any time by clicking on the "Unsubscribe" link contained in each email message.

5 attachments

-  [senator-padilla-agency-assistance-Tyler.pdf](#)
88K
-  [202410_Criminal-Complaint-to-Congress_election-interference-tampering-fraud.pdf](#)
3210K
-  [2024_CA_treasurer_emails_combined.pdf](#)
6172K
-  [2024_CA_SOS_emails_combined.pdf](#)
10805K
-  [2024 DOJ Civil-Rights-Division_emails_combined_redacted.pdf](#)
452K